The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 25. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1872—SIX PAGES. NUMBER 231.

The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, April 2, 1872.

General Sherman is marching through Europe and Africa as triumphantly as he marched through Georgia, and a great deal more luxuriously than even the energy of his foragers enabled him to fare on that memorable expedition. He has now "done" France and all the Mediterranean ports, and, having declined a palace from the Khedive, goes to see the Sultan, and to meet with equal fortitude, let us hope, the blandishments of the seraglio and the other seductive pleasures of the Porte.

The investigation of the Southern Improvement Company's transactions in oil and railroad tariffs is progressing at Washington. It has already been shown how this noble organization had arranged to extort $7,500,000 per year from the consumers of carbon oil by means of an additional freight tariff of $1.25 on each barrel, all of which is, of course, clear steal. This was to be divided between the railroads and the oil monopolists (most of whom are also in the railroad interest) in a certain stipulated proportion. It is to be hoped that Congress will be more successful in coming at the root and core of this rascally ring than it has been in the Seneca Stone Quarry case.

The Lower House of Congress yesterday passed a bill repealing the law which awards moieties of forfeitures to informers in cases of fraud upon the Internal Revenue. The decisive vote by which this was carried indicates that the same measure may pass the Senate. It does not do away with moieties in customs cases. Touching this subject, it may be remarked that, if Mr. Ben Butler's new sensation, of $80,000,000 worth of unexpected ... in New York City alone, have much foundation in fact (and there is doubtless more fact in it than will ever be developed), it shows that the system which has ferreted out frauds only as speculations did not, by any means, result in suppressing the evil, since the man of moieties could generally make a better "spec" by concealing fraud than by revealing it. If New York had only adopted the great Civilian method of testing integrity, those $80,000,000 would have been safe in Boutwell's bosom, and Butler would have been deprived of a *cause célèbre*.

The Chicago Board of Trade, at its annual meeting yesterday, voted a resolution requesting the Illinois delegation in Congress to favor the chartering of the proposed Air Line Railroad between Chicago and New York. The action of members is left subject, we presume, to their own judgment as to the propriety of Congress chartering any railroads at all through sovereign States. If this should not deter them, there is no reasonable objection to stand in the way of the proposed charter, since it is evidently asked for in the best of faith, and for the most legitimate purpose, viz.: competition for the enormous traffic which will, by the time such a fully-equipped railroad could be built, be overcrowding the other trunk lines of transportation between the Northwest and the seaboard. Meanwhile, we congratulate the Board, and the community generally, upon the fact that the existing roads are preparing for their enhanced traffic by laying down additional tracks, and that an independent new line is under rapid progress, and soon to join in the competition.

The appropriation of six million dollars for the benefit of the noble red men was under consideration in the Senate yesterday. It appears that of all the noble red men whom the Government hires at $6,000,000 a year (and many millions more in incidental ways) to refrain from scalping the pale faces in the new Territories, the noble Sioux are the most reliable on pay-days, drawing more than one-half of the whole bounty. It appears, also, that the noble Apaches are heavy pensioners; and it is evident that, if the treaty and subsidy system are correct *per se*, the sum awarded to the Apaches is altogether too small, since it has not prevented Cochise and his fellow-hyenas from doing a good deal of scalping of late, while General Crook and his forces stand idly by, tied down by orders from Washington. It was doubtless a failure to perceive in the Apache situation the beauties of the existing system that led Mr. Cole to hint, in his remarks to the Senate, that the most of the savages "would be better dealt with by the military arm of the Government."

Connecticut has done her duty and re-elected Governor Jewell, choosing also a Republican Legislature. The Republican majority on the general ticket is not large, and the way in which it is made up shows that we were only saved from defeat by the withdrawal of the Democratic reinforcements usually provided by Tammany. Thus, New Haven, which usually throws from 1,000 to 2,500 Democratic majority, gave Hubbard only 397 majority this year. The general falling off of the Republican majorities in the rural districts, where the solid, thinking yeomanry reside, was fortunately balanced by this collapse of the Democratic reserve; but that falling off is, of itself, significant of the way in which the true Republican masses regard the recent prostitution of the party organization to foreign and improper uses. They refused, however, very properly, to indulge that feeling so far as to allow a worse party to take the place of the one which they hope to purify. The Democratic campaign was very feebly fought, as, indeed, might have been expected, when that party had neither funds nor cause remaining to stimulate its zeal. It remains to be seen whether, in the light of the Connecticut election, the moribund Democracy will follow the advice of its would-be organ, the *World*, and play alive any more.

We publish in another place a temperate and sensible letter from Messrs. Chase Brothers, Jones & Sellers, and Shortall & Hoard, the owners of the "abstract books," concerning the Burnt Records bill now pending at Springfield. These gentlemen deny positively that anybody has been sent to Springfield, at any time, to represent them, or to work in their interests. They object to two features of the bill, viz.: that which limits their charges for abstracts to one dollar and fifty cents for each conveyance, and that which requires them to furnish abstracts to all customers in the order of their application. Their letter is entitled to respectful attention.

It is rumored that the getters-up of the bill in the House intend now to defeat it, in order to spite the Governor and Senate. The amendments made by the Senate have certainly improved the bill. If the original framers of it have made up their minds to kill it, they will need to give good reasons for so doing. If it is as necessary as they at first said it was, to have some bill passed, it cannot be any the less necessary now; and, unless they can show that the Senate amendments have made it worse than no bill at all, they will not be justified by public opinion in defeating it.

The Chicago produce markets were very quiet yesterday, the annual election for officers of the Board of Trade being in progress. Provisions were unchanged, closing as follows: Mess pork, $11.27 1-2a11.30; seller May, $11.50a11.52 1-2. Lard, $8.15a8.17 1-2 per 100 lbs; do, seller May, $8.30a8.35. Shoulders, $3.75a3.80 per 100 lbs. Short ribs, 5 3-4c per lb. Short clear, 6 1-8c. Highwines were nominally unchanged, at 83a83 1-2c per gallon. Flour was quiet and steady. Wheat was steady at Saturday's prices, but closed easier, at $1.19 5-8a1.19 3-4 cash; and $1.25 1-2a1.25 1-4 seller May. Corn was quiet and steady, closing easier at 38a38 1-8c cash, and 41 7-8a 42c seller May. Oats were 1-8a1-4c lower, closing at 30 1-2c cash, and 34 1-2a34 5-8c seller May. Rye was quiet and 1c lower, at 68 a70c for No. 2. Barley was steady, at 50c for No. 2, seller the month. Lake freights rather less firm and inactive. The live hog market was dull and easy, without quotable change, sales making at $4.30a4.40 for medium to good grades. Cattle were in light demand at 1-8c decline from Saturday's prices. Sheep met with a good demand at full rates, or $6.00a8.50 for common to choice. The receipts of live stock during March were: Cattle, 38,170; hogs, 170,789; sheep, 38,170. The shipments were: 45,705 cattle; 144,309 hogs, and 22,490 sheep.

WASHINGTON.

Bill Passed in the House Cutting Off Revenue Officers' Moieties.

Another Batch of Three Per Cent Certificates Called In.

The Senate Tariff Bill to be Thrown Overboard by the House.

Supreme Court Decision Under the Civil Rights Act.

Senate Committee's Report Concerning the Old Chicago Marine Hospital.

April Statement of the Public Debt.

Reduction During the Past Month, $15,185,958.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE SENATE TARIFF BILL.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The Committee of Ways and Means had under consideration to-day the question as to what disposition should be made of the Senate Tariff bill now, which lies on the Speaker's table. After but a slight interchange of opinion it was soon manifest that the Committee were unanimous in their positions, to resent the Senatorial infringement of the House prerogative to originate measures of revenue. A resolution was drawn up, which Mr. Dawes was instructed to report, pointing out the particular Revenue bills upon which the Senate had proceeded to frame a general Tariff bill, suggesting its manifest violation of the constitutional provision giving the House exclusive powers in this direction, and concluding with the assertion that the bill should be laid on the table. It was arranged subsequently that Mr. Garfield should move to go to the Speaker's table, where the Senate Tariff bill is first in order, when Mr. Dawes was to report the resolution as above, and ask a vote of the House on it. This part of the programme was not carried out, owing to the interposition of other business, but will be consummated to-morrow. There is no doubt but that this proceeding will be largely indorsed by the members, although there is a feeling in some quarters that the House should even go further, and send the bill back to the Senate with protestations that that body is legislating on forbidden domain.

COTTON.

The Ways and Means Committee also decided to-day to give a hearing to the cotton interests on Wednesday next, previous to the action of the Committee.

THE TOBACCO QUESTION

was considered, with a view to discuss the propriety of establishing a uniform rate in this direction, whether at 16, 20, or 24 cents per pound. The Committee reserve their decision of this point until the next session.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Supreme Court made an important decision in the case of Blew & Kennard *vs.* The United States. The plaintiffs in error were convicted of murder of a colored family, in the Circuit Court of Kentucky, under the Civil Rights bill of 1866, which gives Circuit Courts jurisdiction of all cases affecting American citizens of African descent in States where negro evidence was not admitted against whites, as was then the case in Kentucky, all the witnesses in the case being negroes. The case was argued more than a year ago on the question whether, under the statute, the white man could be tried for crimes committed on negroes, and also on the question of the constitutionality of the law. Justice Strong now delivered the opinion of the Court to the effect that a criminal prosecution against white men could not be said to be a case affecting colored people, and, therefore, the Circuit Court did not have jurisdiction of the case. The decision was founded on the authority of the case of the United States *vs.* Ortega, decided forty years ago by this Court, in which it was held that a prosecution of a man for assault on a foreign Minister was not a case affecting an Ambassador within the meaning of these words in the Constitution. This decision rendered it unnecessary to pass on the constitutionality of the Civil Rights bill. Judges Swayne and Bradley dissented. The case of Greer, to be argued next week, involves the constitutionality of the Enforcement act, and it is considered very doubtful whether it will be sustained. Many think it will either be declared unconstitutional or be sustained by an equally divided court.

CHICAGO MARINE HOSPITAL.

The petition of James F. Joy, asking relief in the case of the Chicago Marine Hospital, which he purchased on the 5th of September, 1864, but from which possession was to be withheld until the completion of the new hospital, which was referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee, has been reported back by that Committee. The Committee are of the opinion that, although it was expressly stipulated by the act that possession of the premises should not be given until the completion of the new Marine Hospital, still a fair construction of the act required that the new site should be purchased and the building of the new hospital proceeded with and completed within a reasonable time; and, furthermore, that two years from the time of the sale was a reasonable time within which to have procured the site and erected a new hospital building, which, together, should not cost exceeding $132,000. The old building having been destroyed, Joy will have to submit to the loss, but the Government no longer needs possession of the premises. The Committee recommend that possession be delivered to Joy, and that he be paid interest from the 5th day of September, 1866, to the time of delivery of the possession on the amount by him paid into the Treasury for the premises two years previous, and they report back a bill amended to conform to their recommendation.

THE AUSTRALIAN SUBSIDY.

The Senate to-day refused to take up the Australian Subsidy bill by 24 to 8. Among the latter were Messrs. Pomeroy, Stewart, Morton, and Cole.

PERSONAL.

Governor Washburn and ex-Governor Fairchild, of Wisconsin, were on the floor of the House to-day, urging the passage of the St. Croix & Bayfield Railroad bill.

THE WARMOTH MONEY BOX.

It has come to the knowledge of the New Orleans Committee that the other party to the Senator Lewis agreement, printed some days since, was Governor Warmoth; that the latter deposited the box with $15,000 in the bank, which Lewis was to have provided. He was in his seat at all votes on Warmoth measures until the end of the session. This he did, but the box was not forthcoming. Lewis sued the bank officer having it in charge. The Court gave its judgment in favor of Lewis, and ordered the bank officer to give up the box. Upon refusal, he was committed for contempt. On the way to jail he received a pardon from Warmoth. The Court issued a new order of commitment. Warmoth pardoned again. Meantime it came out that Warmoth had withdrawn the $15,000 as the bank officer came into Court with the box, which, on examination, proved to be empty. The Court then committed the prisoner to one of its own officers, and specially charged the latter not to recognize any order of release from Warmoth. At this stage the Congressional Committee came on the field, and ascertained all the above facts.

THE ARMS SALE INVESTIGATION.

Only two points of consequence were brought out in the arms investigation to-day. The first was that the mark "R. F." put upon boxes of arms while on their way to the dock, or steamer, or Government lighters, signified Remington Fils, or Remington & Sons. Second. It came out that General Dyer, Remington, and officers of the Frankford Arsenal, had a conference at that Arsenal in December in regard to the manufacture of cartridges.

HULBURD'S CASE.

The Committee on Banking and Currency will continue its investigation to-morrow. It is understood that Mr. Hulburd has been requested to give the Committee such statement as he may wish in his own defence.

To the Associated Press.

SUPREME COURT DECISION.

The Supreme Court to-day, in the case appealed from the United States Circuit Court for Kentucky, decided that a witness has no such right in a case to be tried under the Civil Rights act of April, 1866, as will give Federal Courts jurisdiction, and that only the Government and parties to record in this case are to be affected by the decision. Therefore, an averment in the indictment that important witnesses in the case were colored, and were denied the right to testify by Kentucky Courts, did not give the Circuit Court jurisdiction in this case.

UTAH.

Representative Voorhees, of Indiana, introduced into the House to-day, and had referred to the Judiciary Committee, of which he is a member, a bill to aid the enforcement of law in the Territory of Utah.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The following is a synopsis of the monthly public debt statement:

Six per cent bonds	$1,404,398,550
Five per cent bonds	415,567,300
Total coin bonds	$1,819,965,850
Lawful money debt	$ 20,195,000
Matured debt	20,664,652
Legal-tender notes	357,500,356
Fractional currency	[illegible]
Coin certificates	29,284,400
Total debt without interest	$ 439,157,785
Total debt	$2,295,076,282
Total interest	33,951,231
Cash in Treasury—	
Coin	$ 120,300,619
Currency	10,431,299
Total in Treasury	$ 130,641,918
Debt less cash in Treasury	$2,210,331,629
Decrease during the month	15,481,988
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Company, interest payable in lawful money:	
Principal outstanding	$ 64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	323,117
Interest paid by United States	14,551,879
Interest repaid by transportation of mails	3,321,087
Balance of interest paid by the United States	11,110,782

NAVY DEPARTMENT INVESTIGATION.

The Select Committee to investigate the charges against Secretary Robeson met to-night. They decided not to receive the testimony of Colonel Wm. P. Wood, who Dana had on Friday called to show that Simon Johnson, (deceased, employed, or sought to employ witnesses to prevent the disclosures of the true character of the Secor claims, and that he admitted to witness their fraudulent character.

Commodore Case, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, testified that in December, 1871, he did not make contracts for the construction of two engines for the torpedo boats, with John Roach & Sons, New York, but he signed them by order of the Secretary of the Navy. He requested the Secretary to have the contracts prepared and have the witnesses sign them. No provisions of law were violated. He thought the contracts were drawn in the Bureau of Construction. The witness was President of the Board which selected models for torpedo boats. He recommended that the boats should be built at Navy Yards. This recommendation did not cover the engines. The Department did not want the public to know anything about building these boats. This investigation was defeating the objects of the ordnance office, whose movements in this matter were secret, and it was important that the office should keep its own knowledge. He did not know who fixed the prices for engines. One of the boats was designed by Chief Contractor Hanscom, and the other by Admiral Porter. As the Admiral designed one of them he had the right to say what engines he would put into the boat. So with the Chief Constructor. As to advertising for supplies he had been informed that Admiral Dahlgren, while Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, acted on the principle that the law did not apply to that office, because it was not always advisable to let the public know what it was doing. As to the iron for these boats he said he wrote to Moorehead & Co., of Pittsburgh, by order of the Secretary of the Navy, and asked them to make propositions, as they had the best reputation. They, however, could not do the work. The witness had said to the Secretary, who had asked him whether it was necessary to advertise, that it was not necessary.

Mr. Bartlett called the attention of the witness to the laws of 1843 and of 1861, which require all naval supplies to be advertised for, which witness explained had been construed not to apply to the Ordnance Bureau, and was so approved by Secretary Welles. It was under this construction that the great transactions of the war were carried on.

Mr. Archer asked witness his opinion as to the relative quality of work done at the Navy Yards and by private contractors, when witness replied that he considered they got better work at the Navy Yards.

H. A. Goldsborough, Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs, testified that he had no particular conversation with Lenthall about the law of 1868. He came into his room by accident, when Lenthall told him he had a written order to pay Secor extra claims, and that this order was received out of office hours.

William H. Allyn testified that he was engaged for eight years in the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and left in August, 1870. While Chief of the Bureau, Mr. King was in California. A package of letters was brought to him by Mr. Shook, including Boggs' report on the Secor claims. After looking at them, witness said they did not pertain to that Bureau, but belonged to the Bureau of Construction. He looked over the report concerning three vessels, and saw that the aggregate amount allowed was $93,000, or thereabouts. The witness then made a statement as to what the Board reported, and closed by calling the attention of the Secretary of the Navy to the law of 1866, on the Secor claims, which gave $115,000 in full satisfaction of all claims. He gave this statement to Shook, being anxious that the Secretary should know the provisions of that law. He afterwards saw Lenthall and told him these papers had been sent to the Bureau by mistake. When King returned, he brought to him a statement he had prepared, and asked him what it meant. King seemed quite angry at the action taken by witness, and turned abruptly and left him. Witness did not know whether Shook has returned the papers to the department or to the Bureau of Construction. The opinion of witness was that the law of 1866 estopped the Secors from further claims. Among the papers was a letter from King to Secor, stating that items of these claims had not been considered by the former Board, of which he was a member. In reply to a question, witness said it was the custom of the Bureau to state the terms of contracts with fulness and care, and with great particularity. In response to questions by Secretary Robeson, witness said the contracts were not always advertised, but sometimes were given to contractors, and that during the late war contracts were made to the extent of eight millions of dollars. Witness wished it to be understood that he had given no information directly or indirectly to the New York *Sun*.

The Committee adjourned until to-morrow.

SENATE ARMS INVESTIGATION.

The Senate Arms Committee met this morning. Mr. Emery Edwards having been sworn, stated he was connected with the firm of Schuyler, Hartley & Graham, and put in a bid for a portion of the arms advertised to be sold on the 20th of October, 1870. He knew that Remington was purchasing breech-loading arms for the French Government. About the middle of December, 1870, witness was at Frankford, Pa., where the arsenal for manufacturing cartridges and other ammunition for the United States is located. Remington, Squires, General Dyer, and Colonel Treadwell, the last named the commandant at the arsenal, were there at that time. He saw them together in a private room, but did not hear any of their conversation. Gill, the foreman of the arsenal, informed him that Remington was there for the purpose of purchasing ammunition.

Mortimer L. McKenzie sworn. He was in the shipping business, and was Cashier of the French Trans-Atlantic line of steamers. He had no correspondence, directly or indirectly, with any person in the War Department. He supposed that such correspondence had taken place, as there were different brokers offering to buy and sell arms. Two men, residents of New York, named Martin and Schenck, came to witness and claimed that they had influence with the Department. In both cases he offered to pay $25,000 if they would secure him 100,000 Springfields, in addition to the price of the arms, but they failed him. Adjourned.

PERSONAL.

Miss Nellie Grant, accompanied by Mrs. Grant, will leave Washington to-night for Philadelphia, to join Ex-Secretary Borie and family, *en route* for Europe. The President will leave here to-morrow for New York to join the party in that city on Wednesday morning, the day on which the steamer leaves.

THREE PER CENTS.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day called in $1,000,000 of the three per cent temporary loan certificates of date August 1, 1868. The following are the denominations: $5,000, from Nos. 3180 to 3616; $10,000, from Nos. 3496 to 3780. Interest will cease on the above certificates on the 31st of May, 1872.

GRANVILLE'S LAST NOTE.

Earl Granville's letter arrived here this morning. It is a very long document, and will be read and considered in Cabinet meeting to-morrow.

POLITICAL.

Rev. J. Sella Martin and George L. Ruffin, of the Massachusetts delegation to the New Orleans (colored) Convention, left here this evening for that city. Both of these delegates are strong Administration men.

THE NEW ORLEANS SURVEYORSHIP.

The Committee on Commerce reported in favor of the confirmation of John M. G. Parker to be Surveyor of Customs at New Orleans, *vice* General Longstreet, resigned.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 1.

THE NORTH CAROLINA SENATORSHIP.

The case of Abbott, who claims a seat in the Senate from North Carolina, was postponed on account of sickness in the family of Mr. Carpenter, who desires to take a part in the debate.

NEW BILLS.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. LOGAN: Authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi, between Warsaw, Illinois, and Alexandria, Missouri.

By Mr. HARLAN: For the protection of owners of saw-mills on the Mississippi River.

By Mr. HOWE: Authorizing sales of timber on Government lands in Wisconsin.

By Mr. SCHURZ: For the erection of Government buildings at Jefferson, Missouri.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Indian Appropriation bill was taken up. A motion of Mr. Pomeroy, to lay aside the Appropriation bill for the Australian Mail Service bill, was lost—yeas, 8; nays, 24.

The Indian Appropriation bill was then read.

Mr. COLE explained the bill. He said the Committee had gone carefully through it as it came from the House, and had reduced the aggregate amount appropriated to $141,250, so that if no amendments were made adding appropriations, the entire sum required by the bill would be about $5,775,000. Most of the appropriations were called for by specifications of treaties with the Indians made long ago, and many of which could not be defended. The policy of the Government now seemed to be to make no more treaties with the Indians, a fact on which the country was to be congratulated. He said that the Sioux Indians were to receive nearly half of the whole amount appropriated, and the Apaches also were to receive a large sum, necessary in order to keep those Indians from making war, but he thought that in many instances they could be more cheaply, wisely, and effectually dealt with by the military arm of the Government. He hoped the day would soon come when the Indians would be regarded as citizens, and would receive neither more or less bounty or protection than other citizens.

The amendments reported from the Committee on Appropriations were acted on.

Mr. HARLAN, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, submitted certain amendments.

PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

The bill relative to private land claims, in Alabama, Louisiana, and Florida, was passed.

ADJOURNMENT.

Without further action, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Mr. SARGENT presented a petition of four thousand Californians, praying for the passage of the Sixteenth Amendment, giving the right of suffrage, without distinction of sex.

NEW BILLS.

Under the call of the States, a large number of bills of a miscellaneous character, were introduced and referred.

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Mr. Hooper's supplementary Civil Rights bill was again up, but action on it was prevented by dilatory motions, which consumed the remainder of the morning hour.

THE DEPOT QUESTION.

Mr. STARKWEATHER moved to suspend the rules, and to pass the bill for the location of the railroad depot in Washington on Sixth street, between Pennsylvania avenue and Canal, for the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad Company.

After a vote on a motion to adjourn, which is the only dilatory motion allowed while a motion to suspend the rules is pending, the motion of Mr. Starkweather was agreed to—ayes, 115; noes, 65, two-thirds voting in the affirmative. The bill then passed.

REVENUE MOIETIES.

Mr. MERCUR moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill repealing all laws giving portions of fines and penalties to informers in internal revenue cases.

Mr. COX asked to have the law made applicable, also, to Custom Houses, but Mr. Mercur declined to have it so modified.

Mr. DAWES argued that it should be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. MERCUR'S motion was agreed to, and the bill passed—yeas, 125; nays, 48.

RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. DUNNELL moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill extending the time for the completion of the railroad from Copper Harbor, in Michigan, to Green Bay, in Wisconsin. Agreed to without division.

AMNESTY BILL.

Mr. SHELDON asked to have an amnesty bill passed for several persons in Louisiana. Several members sent up additional names to be inserted.

The SPEAKER required all the names to be read, remarking that in addition to the name of Zebulon B. Vance, to which he had called attention, some weeks since, as having been put into an amnesty bill, he had subsequently been informed that two other objectionable names had been inserted—those of A. O. P. Nicholson, and Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee.

Mr. CALDWELL stated that he had sent up the names of Nicholson and Harris, but had no idea that those gentlemen would be objectionable to the House.

The SPEAKER had no doubt that the names had been sent up through inadvertence. The case of ex-Senator Nicholson came within the exceptions mentioned in the two general amnesty bills passed by the House.

Mr. COX inquired whether there was any way to stop this mockery of legislation.

The SPEAKER said that he himself would not use that designation, but he was glad that it was used by the gentleman from New York. He had hoped that all these bills would be referred to the Judiciary Committee, which was allowed a special clerk for the purpose of alphabetizing them and presenting them in due form.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) said there were over 5,000 names before the Judiciary Committee for amnesty, and the Committee would report a bill as soon as it got the list complete.

The Speaker intimated that he would, hereafter, recognize no member, except one of the Judiciary Committee, to move to suspend the rules to pass an amnesty bill. Subsequently it was discovered that the name of Perry Walker, of Alabama, once Confederate Secretary of War, was among the names sent up, and the Speaker, calling attention to it, it was withdrawn.

The Amnesty bill, with all additions to it, then passed.

JUDICIAL.

Mr. PETERS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to establish the Western Judicial District of North Carolina. Passed.

GENERAL AMNESTY BILL.

On motion of Mr. BUTLER, (Mass.) the Judiciary Committee was authorized to report an Amnesty bill at any time.

Adjourned.

NEW YORK.

The Other Side of the Story Concerning the Whiskey Frauds.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STOCKS.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Railway and miscellaneous speculation was buoyant during the early hours, when Erie advanced from 63⅞ to 65¼; New York Central, from 100⅞ to 101½; Lake Shore, from 97⅛ to 98⅜; Northwestern, from 83⅜ to 84⅛; Western Union, from 73¾ to 74⅜; and Union Pacific, from 41⅛ to 42. In the afternoon, a sudden break in Union Pacific from 42 to 40¼, in connection with the money stringency, demoralized the money market, and caused a general decline in prices. Erie declined to 64⅛, New York Central to 100⅝, Lake Shore, to 97⅛, Northwestern common to 83⅜, and Western Union to 73⅞. The balance of the list declined from ⅛ to ½ per cent. Business throughout the day was much smaller than for many days, and the market was comparatively quiet. The movement in Erie to-day was caused by higher quotations at Amsterdam. To-day was a close holiday in London. Duncan, Sherman & Co., on Saturday, called upon Daniel Drew for $250,000 more margin on his sale of 50,000 shares of Erie, and to-day for a still further deposit of $250,000. Each party now has $1,000,000 up, making a total deposit of $2,000,000. Drew has been unusually prompt in putting up his share of margin.

THE MONEY MARKET

was active and stringent. In the morning, call loans ranged from 7 per cent gold to 1-32, but in the afternoon the demand from brokers became very pressing, and loans were made at ⅛ to ⅛ per diem, long after 3 o'clock. The closing business was at ⅛ to ⅛ per diem. At times money was difficult to obtain even at the high rate.

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

was dull and heavy. Leading bankers still ask 109½ for sixty days' sterling, but the quotations for actual business are 109⅛ to 109.

THE GOLD MARKET

was extremely dull, with all the business at 110 to 110⅛. The closing quotations were 109⅞ to 110.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

strong, with increased demand and small supply.

PACIFIC RAILROAD SECURITIES.

Central Pacific bonds closed at 101½@101⅝; Unions, 91⅞@91⅛ for firsts; 81⅞ for land grants; 86@87 for incomes.

THE STOCK MARKET

at the close was quiet and without any special feature. In a few cases there was a very slight recovery from the lowest point of the afternoon.

BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS.

The flour market was a shade firmer. Wheat firmer and quiet. Pork steady.

To the Associated Press.

THE WHISKEY SENSATION.

NEW YORK, April 1.—The reported indictment of ex-officials and some few whiskey men by the United States Grand Jury was a general topic of conversation through the city to-day. The statement in a morning paper to the effect that the Government had been cheated out of over $180,000,000 in old whiskey frauds, was considered sensational, and was subsequently pronounced by high officials of the Administration in the city. United States District Attorney Noah Davis said: "The article in question is a great canard, and I am puzzled to know where it came from." Instead of 100 indictments being found by the Grand Jury it turned out that the number found is limited to 15 or 17, according to the announcement of the District Attorney, and these mostly of minor officials. The Judge added, in the interview: "I have read the story as published, and think it one of the biggest jokes of April jokes I have seen." "Is there no truth in it, then?" "Why, yes, there is some truth in it, of course, but it is in proportion of two grains to a bushel. Taken as a whole, it is a magnificent canard, and I don't see who could have got it up." The attempt to get Mr. Courtney indicted, Judge Davis said, surprised him, and that when he learned of the fact he caused a search to be made of his official records, when it was disclosed that the money said to have been received by Courtney, was paid into the Treasury. The charge against ex-Marshal Murray is also groundless.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The Council Bluffs city election resulted in the success of the entire Republican ticket.

—The dwelling house of John Givenen, in Rockaway, N. J., was destroyed by fire on Sunday, and his wife and three children perished in the flames.

—The rain of Saturday and Saturday night raised the Illinois River a foot at LaSalle, and there is now seven feet of water, from that point to the dam at Henry.

—C. C. Cole, one of the Supreme Court Judges of Iowa, who tendered his resignation to Governor Carpenter some time since, has withdrawn his resignation at the request of the Governor.

—Charles Volmann died in Hoboken, on Sunday last, from the effects of bleeding produced by the extraction of five teeth on the Tuesday previous.

—The first train crossed the railroad bridge at Leavenworth yesterday. The test was highly satisfactory. The celebration of the completion of the bridge will take place on the 18th inst.

—A young man named Benjamin Tallmadge, aged 24 years, committed suicide at the Patty House, Fond du Lac, Wis., on Sunday morning, by shooting himself through the heart. He was to have been married shortly to an estimable young lady of that city. No cause is assigned for the deed.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

The Entire Republican State Ticket Elected.

Republican Gain in the Lower Branch of the Legislature.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 1.—Fifty-three towns out of a total of 168 show a loss to Jewell of 123. This is after adding to the Democratic vote 549 votes in those towns for Gillette, Temperance, and 47 for Harrison, Labor Reform. It does not include the vote of Hartford, which is 50 plurality for Jewell, nor New Haven, which gives Hubbard 581 plurality, a net Republican gain in those towns of nearly 1,000 votes. Waterbury, Vernon, and two or three other towns will give some Democratic gains. It looks as if Jewell was elected by the people. There is a net Republican gain of six Representatives in fifty-three towns.

In Hartford City the Republicans elect Henry C. Robinson Mayor by over 350 majority, and all their city ticket.

NEW HAVEN, April 1.—The entire Republican State ticket is elected beyond a doubt.

MIDDLETOWN, April 1.—Middlesex County gives Jewell a majority of over 200. The Republican Sheriff is probably elected.

A Democratic Senator from the Eighteenth District and a Republican Senator from the Nineteenth District are elected.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 1.—Returns from 90 towns show a loss of 60 votes for Jewell, counting Hubbard's total vote and 999 Temperance, and Labor Reform votes against him. This does not count New Haven, which gives Hubbard only 397 over all.

NORWALK, Conn., April 1.—It is impossible to get all the towns in this county to-night, owing to bad roads. The vote in Fairfield County falls off from last year. One Republican and two Democratic Senators are elected. The Republicans gain six Representatives as far as heard from.

Leeds, Democrat, is elected Sheriff.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 1.—Charles J. Cole, Republican, is elected Senator from the First District, by 11 plurality.

Russell, Republican, is re-elected Sheriff from this county, by a large vote.

NORWICH, Conn., April 1.—New London County, with one town lacking, gives Jewell 5,451, Hubbard 4,659, Gillette 218. Wyndham County, except two towns, gives Jewell 3,005, Hubbard 1,814, Gillette 90. The towns to hear from will add about 60 to Jewell's majority.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 1.—Returns from 124 towns give Jewell 36,370, Hubbard 34,326, Gillette 1,142, Harrison 284. Jewell's majority over all, 621. Jewell's gain as against Field, compared with last year, is 519.

In 73 towns the Republicans have a net gain of four Representatives. The Senate will certainly stand as well as last year—13 to 8—with a good chance of been 14 to 7.

It looks now as if Jewell may have been elected by the people.

The day was mostly clear, with a strong west wind, and occasional snow squalls. The roads are deep with mud, and the vote is not as large as last year.

MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights!

Stated conclave of Apollo Commandery No. 1 K. T. this Tuesday evening, at 7½ o'clock, at Home Lodge Hall, corner Twenty-third st. and Prairie av. Work on order K. T. By order of the E. C.
B. B. W. LOCKE, Recorder.

Masonic.

Ashlar Lodge No. 308 F. & A. M. Regular communication this Tuesday evening, at 7½ o'clock, at their hall in Masonic Temple, corner Halsted and Randolph-sts., for business and work. The fraternity are cordially invited. C. H. CRANE, Sec'y.

I. O. of G. T.

The next regular meeting of Houston Lodge No. 32 will be held at the hall of the Washingtonian Home No. —, West Madison-st., on Tuesday evening, April 2, 1872. W. KELLY, L. S. OLIVER, Trustees.

Tabernacle Division, No. 679, S. of T.

Will have a public installation of its officers at their Hall, 679 West Lake-st., this (TUESDAY) evening. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

SHAWLS.

SHAWLS.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

Are offering great inducements in Real India Camel's Hair Shawls; Fr. Cashmere and Broche; Real Persian Stripe; Real Ottoman do.; Fr. Cashmere and Dolly Varden do.; India and Ottoman Scarfs; full lines of Domestic Shawls; Black Emb'd Cashmere do.; White and Fancy Shetland do., &c., to which they invite attention.

State & Twentieth-sts.

UPHOLSTERY.

JOHN V. FARWELL & CO.

HAVE OPENED, IN THEIR

Upholstery Department,

THE FINEST STOCK OF

Curtains, Cornices, Lambrequins, Pier Glasses, and Shades,

EVER EXHIBITED IN CHICAGO.

Also, a fine assortment of MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, MARSEILLES QUILTS, SHEETS, PILLOW SLIPS, BLANKETS, &c., &c.

Cor. Monroe and Franklin-sts.

COAL.

COAL.

We have in our Yards a quantity of Best quality Lehigh and Lackawanna Coal, all sizes, prepared for family use. Orders by mail promptly filled.

A. B. MEEKER & CO.

376 Wabash-av.

SADDLERY, HARDWARE, ETC.

NOTWITHSTANDING THE

INTENSE COLD

Of the Winter, we have so far completed our New Building as to be able to return to our old stand,

45 & 47 Lake-st.,

In time for the spring Trade, where we may be found with a full stock of

SADDLERY HARDWARE AND CARRIAGE GOODS,

Which we offer to the Trade upon our usual favorable terms. Orders promptly attended to.

HAYDEN & KAY.

Chicago, March 30, 1872.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, BY J. Esaias Warren,

418 Michigan-av.,

Opposite Standard Hall.

SOUTH SIDE.

WASHINGTON-ST., northeast corner Fifth-av. 40x110 feet; or 40x70 feet.

MADISON-ST., southwest corner Michigan-av. 110 x58 ft; or 110x80 ft.

MICHIGAN-AV., southwest corner Harrison-st. 77 x171 ft.

LAKE-ST., between Clark and LaSalle-sts. 40x180 ft, fronting north.

MICHIGAN-AV., between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-sts. 25x174 ft. East front.

THIRD-AV., south of Van Buren-st. 25x101 ft.

STATE-ST., north of Randolph-st., east front. 28x44 ft. 90 years' lease.

MICHIGAN-AV., 55 ft south of Madison-st., east front. 28x110 ft. 99 years' lease.

MICHIGAN-AV., 80 ft south of Congress-st., east front. 80x110 ft.

LAKE-ST., 20 ft east of Wells-st. 20 ft.

WABASH-AV., south of Fourteenth-st. (opposite Grace Church), east front. 25x170 ft.

WABASH-AV., brick house with lot, northwest corner Twelfth-st.; lot 25x160.

WABASH-AV., house and lot No. 458, west front; lot 40x165.

WABASH-AV., two marble-front houses, near Eighteenth-st.

WABASH-AV., house and lot No. 749, east front; lot 27x170.

WABASH-AV., house and lot near Twelfth-st., west front; lot 25x165. Rents for $3,000.

MICHIGAN-AV., house and lot No. 1197. 50x180 ft. Cheap.

RANDOLPH-ST., 80 ft west of State-st. 40x181 ft.

WABASH-AV., south of Thirty-fifth-st., west front. 75x178 ft.

FOURTH-AV., northwest corner Taylor-st. Lot 97x98 ft, with five frame buildings paying a good interest.

FOURTH-AV., southeast corner Taylor-st. Lot 91x104 ft, with five buildings bringing a good interest.

FOURTH-AV., two houses and lot, No. 271. Lot 25x104 ft. A bargain; easy terms.

TWENTIETH-ST., east of Purple-st. 100x170 ft; for manufacturing purposes.

RANDOLPH-ST., 20 ft east of Franklin-st. 20x90 ft.

FOREST-AV., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts., east front. 50x125 ft.

RHODES-AV., 27 ft south of Thirty-third-st., west front. 166x150 ft.

STATE-ST., southwest corner of Thirty-sixth-st. 45 x125 ft; $120 per foot.

INDIANA-AV., between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth-sts., east front. 25x178 ft.

LAKE-AV., south of Thirty-fifth-st., west front. 50 x165 ft.

BUTTERFIELD-ST., between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts., west front. 50x110 ft.

TWENTY-FIRST-ST., nine three-story brick houses, with lots, on the southeast corner of Burnside-st. Will exchange for unimproved property.

ELLIS-AV., northeast corner of Egan-av., 4 three-story and basement Frearstone houses with lots.

WABANSIA-AV., house and lot No. 52. Lot 30x152 ft.

RIVER LOT, south of Main-st. 215x400 ft. Docked.

NORTH SIDE.

MICHIGAN-ST., northeast corner Pine-st. 100x 100 ft.

MICHIGAN-ST., 100 ft east of Pine-st., small cash payment; balance 7 years at 7 per cent. 50x 100 ft.

PINE-ST., between Ohio and Indiana-sts., west front. 50x100 ft. Very easy terms.

RUSH-ST., southeast corner of Indiana-st. 50x100 ft.

STATE-ST., between Elm and Maple-sts. (fronting Cedar-st.). 84x150 ft. Cheap.

DEARBORN-ST., 25 ft north of Illinois-st., east front. 96x100 ft. At a bargain.

CASS-ST., northeast corner Indiana-st. 75x100 ft.

ONTARIO-ST., east of Pine-st. 80x100 ft.

ONTARIO-ST., east of Pine-st. 60x100 ft.

OHIO-ST., near Rush-st., north front. 32x100 ft.

RUSH-ST., northeast corner Ohio-st. 118x150 ft.

CLARK-ST., northwest corner Belden-av. 92x152 ft., a fine corner either for business or residence.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

WABASH-AV., northwest corner Forty-seventh-st. 258x161 ft.

WABASH-AV., adjoining above, east front, 241x161 ft.

WABASH-AV., between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh-sts., east front. 25x161 ft.

VINCENNES-AV., northeast corner Seventieth-st. 98x175 ft.

STATE-ST., between Fifty-second and Fifty-third-sts., west front. 25x161 ft.

WABASH-AV., northeast corner Fifty-fourth-st. 171 x166 ft.

WABASH-AV., north of Fifty-fourth-st., east front. 75x165 ft.

MICHIGAN-AV., corner Forty-eighth-st. 250x139 ft.

INDIANA-AV., southwest corner Forty-eighth-st. 165x170 ft.

INDIANA-AV., northeast corner Fifty-seventh-st., 4 acres, 264x660 ft. A beautiful grove lot near South Park.

INDIANA-AV., southeast corner Fifty-seventh-st., 5 acres running east, with Park front.

MICHIGAN-AV., southwest corner Forty-sixth-st.; Wabash-av., southeast corner Forty-sixth-st.

STATE-ST., southwest corner Fifty-fifth-st. (Englewood). 165x180 ft. 5 years' time at 8 per cent.

NICHOLS-AV., near Fifty-fifth-st., east front. 50x 125 ft.

PRAIRIE-AV., northeast corner of Fifty-third-st. 300x180 ft.

PRAIRIE-AV., northwest corner of Fifty-third-st. 300x170 ft.

WOODLAWN-AV., southwest corner of Fifty-second-st. 103x164 ft.

LEXINGTON-AV., southwest corner of Fifty-second-st. 100x164 ft.

LEXINGTON-AV., northwest corner of Fifty-fifth-st. 121x164.

GREENWOOD-AV., southeast corner of Forty-eighth-st. (one block from Kenwood Depot). 121x192 ft.

MADISON-AV., southwest corner Fifty-sixth-st. 261x166 ft. On most liberal terms.

BOWEN-AV., near Cottage Grove-av., double front. 125x288 ft.

BOWEN-AV., near Cottage Grove-av., north front. 50x130 ft.

COTTAGE GROVE-AV., south of Egan-av. (a gore lot), running to the Boulevard.

20 acres in sec. 29, near Englewood, at a bargain.

J. ESAIAS WARREN,
418 Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-st.

FOR SALE. GREAT SACRIFICE!

House and 35 feet of ground at 980 West Monroe-st. House in perfect repair. Possession at once. House cost $7,000 to build. If sold this week may be had for $6,850; $2,850 CASH, balance one and two years at 8 per cent interest, semi-annually. Call on the undersigned at 120 West Washington-st.

W. St. John Sherwood.

City Real Estate FOR SALE.

Sub-Lot 1, of Lot 9, Block 46, O. T., being 30 feet on West Washington-st., by 78 feet on Clinton-st. Bids will be received until April 8, 1872, at 12 m., and submitted to the Common Council.
A. H. BURLEY, City Comptroller.

FOR SALE,

Or lease on long time, very desirable residence property, fronting on "Madison-av. Park," at Kenwood, accessible by Illinois Central Railroad and horse cars. Schools and churches in immediate vicinity. If the houses on hand do not suit, will build to meet the requirements of parties on liberal time and terms.
J. H. DUNHAM, 10 State-st.

For Sale or to Rent, FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

I will sell or rent my Dwelling House, 550 Wabash-av. Apply at my office, 14 Central Union Block, 9 to 11 a. m. and 2 to 5 p. m.

BANK NOTE ENGRAVING.

(Incorporated November, 1858.)

THE National Bank Note Company,

OFFICE:

No. 1 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

Engrave and Print Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks, Town, County, State, and Railroad Bonds, Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c.,

In the highest style of the art, with SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS, devised by the company and PATENTED, TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING and ALTERATIONS.

Plates warranted for 30,000 Perfect Impressions.

NO AGENCY IN CHICAGO.

WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED.

A gentleman of thorough knowledge and practical experience in the boot and shoe business, wishes a partner with capital to engage with him in the manufacturing and jobbing of boots and shoes. Must be of strict business habits, and competent to take charge of the finances. Address, with full name, &c., B 48, Tribune office.

WANTED.

Adjusted claims of the Firemen's and Merchants' Insurance Companies, of Chicago, and Republic certificates of indebtedness.
A. O. SLAUGHTER, 131 Wabash-av.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Pianos.
Light & Co.'s Pianos.
Great Union Pianos.
Smith's American Organs.

All orders to the trade filled with despatch.

N. B.—100 New Pianos and Organs to rent, or for sale, on monthly instalments.

W. W. KIMBALL,

610 Michigan-av.

Between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts.

NOTICE TO THE MUSIC TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 15, 1872.

Owing to the want of proper room and conveniences for keeping a sufficient stock of our goods, we have decided to close our Chicago Agency until further notice.

Hereafter the Western Trade will be supplied directly from our Factory in Buffalo, as we can by this means fill orders more promptly than by receiving them through Chicago.

We are now prepared, by increased facilities for manufacturing, to supply a largely increased demand over our former productions.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.

BANK STATEMENT.

FORTY-FIRST QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS', FARMERS' & MECHANICS' Savings Bank.

Incorporated, 1861. Commenced Business, 1862.

Formerly No. 13 South Clark-st., now at 64 South Halsted-st., Chicago.

Exclusively a Savings Bank.

Condition after the close of business, March 30, 1872.

Deposits	$1,089,830 59
Capital and contingent fund	71,115 77
	$1,160,946 36
INVESTMENTS.	
Loans on real estate	$390,318 13
Value of ground	$1,011,926 00
Value of buildings	496,875 00
	$1,508,801 00
Loans and demands secured by collateral and payable on call	$160,063 38
United States, State, Cook County, and Chicago City Bonds	266,092 53
Other bonds and available securities	89,900 00
Cash on hand	254,134 27
	$1,160,946 36

Printed by order of the Board of Directors for the information of Depositors.
March 30, 1872. SYDNEY MYERS, Manager.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE COMMERCIAL LOAN COMPANY,

At the close of business Saturday, March 30, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Loans secured by real estate and other approved collaterals	$315,639 71
Cash and exchange	155,413 20
Real estate (banking house and lot No. 128 Archer-av.)	25,657 64
Furniture, fixtures and burglar-proof safes	5,397 40
U. S. revenue stamps	3,485 76
Expense account	2,465 76
Taxes paid	713 17
	$505,852 47

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$100,000 00
Undivided earnings	14,033 51
Due depositors	391,818 96
	$505,852 47

TOLMAN WHEELER, President.
M. D. BUCHANAN, V. President.
FRED. MEYER, Cashier.
JOHN B. SABINE, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Tolman Wheeler, Thos. Buchanan, Jr.,
Conrad Gehrke, Fred. Meyer,
O. Cronkhite, C. A. Meier,
William Knoke, Wm. A. Ewing,
Bacon Wheeler, Constantin Kann.
M. D. Buchanan.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Prairie State Loan and Trust COMPANY,

At the Close of Business Saturday, March 30, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Time loans secured by real estate	$[illegible]
Time loans secured by cash collaterals	214,547 89
Demand loans secured by cash collaterals	147,145 60
Cook County, City of Chicago, and other stocks and bonds	80,558 00
Real estate (lot for our banking house)	25,000 00
U. S. revenue stamps	450 00
Furniture and fixtures (including safes)	2,791 65
Tax paid	1,098 22
Expense account	4,081 60
Cash and Exchange	219,722 13
	$984,932 83

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$150,000 00
Undivided earnings	33,240 42
Due depositors	801,710 41
	$984,932 83

JAMES W. SCOVILLE, President.
M. D. BUCHANAN, Vice President.
C. B. MEYER, Cashier.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FARNUM, FLAGG & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS & SHOES,

119 Summer-st., Boston,

HAVE A FULL LINE OF SAMPLES AT

266 West Madison-st., Chicago,

10 PER CENT LOWER

THAN ANY WESTERN HOUSE.

Are closing out our entire Chicago stock

AT COST.

HATS, CAPS, etc.

GAGE, CARHART & MALLORY,

Successors to Carhart, Lewis & Co.,

HATS, CAPS, FURS, ETC.

Having succeeded to the business of CARHART, LEWIS & CO., and largely increased our facilities we shall be glad to see all our old customers and the trade, and offer them every advantage in the purchase of goods in our line.

N. B.—Correspondence and orders for CARHART, LEWIS & CO. should be addressed to our firm temporarily, 185 MICHIGAN-AV., between Jackson and Van Buren-sts.

DRESS GOODS.

HUNT, BARBOUR & CO.

Offer this week, in their RETAIL DEPARTMENT, an attractive stock of

Dress Goods,

In new and desirable Spring Styles, at very low prices.

Also, in their SHAWL DEPARTMENT, a fine line of

SHAWLS,

Including BROCHE, PAISLEY, and OTTOMAN STRIPES, in new and elegant designs.

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

103 MADISON-ST.,

"BURNT DISTRICT."

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, etc.

BIDDLE & BOYD,

WHOLESALE

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailors' Trimmings,

Have a full line in every department, and make the lowest prices.

274 East Madison-st.,

NEAR THE BRIDGE.

INSURANCE.

STATE Insurance Company,

OF MISSOURI.

ORGANIZED - - - - 1865.

Assets, - $714,085.14

EASTERN Insurance Company,

OF BANGOR, ME.

Assets, - $391,027.18

Policies issued on Buildings, Dwellings, Grain, Merchandise, Manufacturing and other desirable risks, at fair rates.

THOMAS W. BLAYNEY,

AGENT,

43 West Washington-st.

After 1st May, Bryan Block, 166 LaSalle-st.

TEUTONIA,

OF CLEVELAND.

We have recently made a full examination of the affairs of this company, and will give policy-holders reliable information.

SHUFELDT & BEIL,
Attorneys, 23 West Madison-st.

GLOBE

FIRE

Insurance Company of Chicago.

CAPITAL STOCK (paid up) ... SURPLUS (after payment of losses in full) ... Being the first Chicago Company to obtain the certificate of the Auditor of State are issuing policies on desirable risks at equitable rates. Temporary Office, 389 Wabash-av. Branch Office, 88 South Canal-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD CHANCE

For Hotel Keepers.

We have now for sale one of the finest paying Hotels in this city, located in a fashionable quarter, and doing a first-class business. Furniture, carpets, gas fixtures, and everything pertaining to the house, is of the best quality, and of elegant pattern. The house contains about 50 rooms, and is leased for two years on very low terms, with option of longer time, if required. For particulars apply to

CLARKE, LAYTON & CO.,

[illegible] State-st.

GENERAL NOTICES.

RELIEF AND AID SOCIETY.

NOTICE.

On Monday, April 1, the entire work of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society will be consolidated in one central office, at Nos. 215 and 217 East Randolph st., and will be conducted on the same general plan as previous to the fire.

Only the sick, aged and infirm, and poor widows with dependent children, will be regarded as subjects for relief. There will be no further issue of stoves, furniture, bedding, or clothing.

The Special Relief Committee will complete the work accumulated previous to their notice of discontinuance, March 16, at Standard Hall. There will be no department of special relief at the new office.

By order of the Executive Committee.
CHAS. L. ALLEN, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S GAS LIGHT AND COKE CO.

The adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the People's Gas Light and Coke Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, on Thursday, April 18, 1872, at 10 o'clock a. m.
A. M. BILLINGS, Pres't.
Chicago, April 2, 1872.

W. B. LANGLEY,

Wholesale Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, and Fancy Goods. No. 21 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

TRACING CLOTH

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,

11, 13, and 15 North Desplaines-st. and 581 Wabash-av.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

M. SELZ & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

HAND MADE BOOTS AND SHOES,

SALESROOM:

69 and 71 Wabash-av.,

One door south of Randolph-st.

HOTELS.

CITY HOTEL,

Cor. State and Sixteenth-sts.,

First-class accommodations for 150 guests. Terms $2 per day. J. W. [illegible]

BUSINESS CARDS.

REMOVAL.

PHILADELPHIA COLLAR CO.

Are now permanently located at their new store,

146 - - - STATE-ST. - - - 146

Between Madison and Monroe.

C. A. WATSON, Agent.

HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

SALT.

217 Michigan-av., op. Tremont House.

FINANCIAL.

Albany City, of New York; State, Firemen's, Merchants', and Garden City,

OF CHICAGO, policies bought at highest cash price. Money loaned on [illegible]

THE GREAT CHARITY.

Standard Hall Closed by the Relief and Aid Society.

Only the Sick, Aged, and Infirm, and Poor Widows Will Hereafter be Afforded Relief.

Yesterday the Chicago Relief and Aid Society carried into effect the long contemplated change in its plan of operations, in accordance with the terms of the following notice, published in the several daily papers:

On Monday, April 1, the entire work of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society will be consolidated in one central office, at Nos. 215 and 217 East Randolph street, and will be conducted on the same general plan as previous to the fire. Only the sick, aged, and infirm, and poor widows with dependent children, will be regarded as subjects for relief. There will be no further issue of stoves, furniture, bedding, or clothing. The Special Relief Committee will complete the work accumulated previous to their notice of discontinuance, March 18, at Standard Hall. There will be no department of special relief after the new office. By order of the Executive Committee.

CHAS. L. ALLEN, Secretary.

This means, in effect, that the relief work in Chicago, as it has been carried on since the great fire, is now discontinued, and the Relief and Aid Society has gone back to its old mode of charitable work, having one central office in which the entire business will be conducted, as before the fire, under the Superintendency of Mr. O. C. Gibbs. The Special Bureau of Relief is closed, and no more applications for relief of any kind will be entertained at Standard Hall. The purchasing and transportation have been been continued, and fully one thousand employes have been discharged, leaving less than one hundred now under pay by the Society. The Shelter Committee will, for a time, continue the supply of houses, but will reduce its clerical force as rapidly as possible.

There will be no more distribution of articles in kind. From the headquarters of the Society at Nos. 215 and 217 East Randolph street, there will be issued tickets for fuel and food only, together with needed supplies for the destitute sick. This relief is to be confined to the sick, aged, infirm and poor widows with dependent children, and will be applied in the form of a temporary aid over the hard places in the experience of the pre-sufferers, the Society refusing to undertake the support of the permanently dependent element of the community, leaving this to the care of the county authorities as in former days. The Society have upon their lists about three thousand families, averaging five persons each, upon its books, whom it will undertake to carry through the season, not pretending to furnish the sole support of this or any stated number of people, but affording assistance in cases of temporary need. No aid whatever will be granted to those capable of self-support, and the aid granted will be graduated, not with reference to the actual earnings of a family, but according to the capabilities of the family to earn its support by labor. The plan of the Society is to discourage, in every way consistent with true charity, confirmed mendicancy and continued aid-asking, on the ground that the good of the individual and of the community requires that, to the utmost possible extent, subsistence should depend upon labor.

The distribution of stoves, furniture, bedding, and clothing has been discontinued, the Society believing that all the sufferers by the fire have by this time been supplied with these articles. Supplies of fuel and food will be issued from the Central Office, where there are now about twenty-four employes, though Mr. Gibbs expects to reduce that number by one-half during the present month. The mode of granting relief is simple and speedy in its workings. The circumstances and necessities of the 3,000 families already enrolled are well-known to the Society, while, in the case of a new applicant, a visitor is sent to ascertain the true facts in the case. If the applicant is worthy of assistance, he or she is furnished with a ticket calling for groceries, meat, bread or fuel, or all of these, in quantities to suit the case. These tickets are presented at the designated places, and the supplies are sent to the house. It has been thought best to have the articles furnished and delivered by dealers, with whom, in view of the large amount of trade, advantageous arrangements can be made. There will be but one retail grocery designated by the Society in each division of the city, but the meat and bread tickets will be issued upon butchers and bakers in localities convenient to the applicant. In order to insure honest weight and standard quality of supplies, the Society makes no contract with dealers for a specified time, but is at liberty to discontinue the arrangement whenever the quality and quantity shall prove unsatisfactory.

The Department of Medical Relief will be continued as before, the Society still undertaking to furnish the attendance of physicians and the supply of medicines gratuitously. There are now maintained in the various hospitals, at the expense of the Society, about 350 patients, at a cost of $6 per week per capita, this arrangement having been found more economical than the former plan of assuming the entire maintenance of the hospitals. From the time of the fire up to the week ending March 29, there have been, on the sick roster of the Society, the names of 31,000 patients, with their ages, nativity, occupation, residence before the fire. There are now 19 physicians in the employ of the Society, each receiving pay at the low rate of $250 per year.

There have been issued by the Shelter Committee of the Relief and Aid Society, over 7,800 houses, the most of which stand on lots owned by the occupants, while in other cases lots have been leased, the Society assuming the payment of the first quarter's rent. The barracks erected for the temporary shelter of the homeless have nearly all been torn down, those at the corner of Centre avenue and Harrison street having been removed yesterday, and the Halsted street barracks will soon follow. The material is utilized in the building of houses for those who have not yet been supplied, and the buildings are the property of those who occupy them.

The Relief Society has for some time had in view the change which yesterday carried into effect, and, with that step in view, have been gradually reducing the number of families under their charge, as they found it easy to do as spring approached and people began to recover from the demoralization attendant upon the great fire.

As a matter of interest to the world at large, and Chicago in particular, we append a statement, taken from the books of the Society, of the largest number of families, averaging five persons each, assisted by the Relief and Aid Society during any one day within the periods indicated. The first record is for the week ending Nov. 11, 1871, when the largest number of families supplied during any one day was 16,456; Nov. 18, 14,860; Nov. 25, 15,818; Dec. 2, 19,684; Dec. 9, 16,142; Dec. 16, 15,743; Dec. 23, 13,921; Dec. 30, 9,818; Jan. 6, 10,627; Jan. 13, 11,049; Jan. 20, 11,436; Jan. 27, 11,071; Feb. 3, 11,332; Feb. 10, 11,985; Feb. 17, 12,013; Feb. 24, 11,798; March 2, 9,652; March 9, 6,813; March 16, 6,746; March 23, 3,647. It is estimated that the decrease during the last week in March, together with the confirmed paupers whose support the Society will no longer assume, will bring the number of families down to 3,000, which will probably decrease somewhat during the summer. The funds of the Society are sufficient to carry this load during the summer and fall, and in the meantime to make preparation for the winter of 1872-3, when the demands upon the Society will, it is anticipated, be enormously increased. For the present, at least, Chicago may be thankful that she has passed out of the period of mendicancy, and the hard-worked managers of the Relief and Aid Society look forward to a partial release from their labors with a sensation of relief which they could not command while millions of it was being poured in.

ILLINOIS.

Gubernatorial Reception—Articles of Incorporation Filed—Easter Sunday in Springfield.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 1.—His Excellency, the Governor, will hold a reception at the Executive Mansion, on Wednesday evening next.

The following articles of incorporation have been filed with the Secretary of State to-day: The Norris Planing Mill and Lumber Company, of Chicago; capital stock, $50,000. The Western Electric Manufacturing Company, of Chicago; capital stock, $150,000.

Easter was duly celebrated in the Episcopal and Roman Catholic Churches of our city, yesterday. The services at St. Paul's Church, Rev. F. M. Gregg, Rector, were more than usually impressive, and the church decorations beautiful and elaborate.

UTAH.

The Mormon Legislature Called Together for the Election of United States Senators—Annual Conference of the Church of the Latter-Day Saints.

SALT LAKE, April 1.—The call for a Democratic Convention, through Mormon church influence, does not please the Democrats at all. The scheme to divide the Gentiles by old party prejudices will not work.

The forty-second annual Conference of the Church of the Latter-Day Saints commences next Saturday, at the Tabernacle.

The President of the late Mormon State Convention publishes a proclamation to convene the Legislature, under the State Constitution, on the [illegible] of April next, in this city, for the purpose of electing United States Senators.

The Davenport mine, at Little Cottonwood, has been sold for [illegible].

There is great disappointment at the continued delay in the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Englebrecht case. Mormons and Gentiles are anxious, as this is a test of the validity of the proceedings in the Federal Courts of the Territory in regard to juries.

COUNCIL BLUFFS.

Union Pacific Branch Route Scheme—The Transfer Business.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., April 1.—The Union Pacific Railroad Company is making a survey for a narrow-gauge road from Julesburg up the South Fork of the Platte River to Greeley, Denver, and Golden City, to connect with the Colorado Central Railroad, which they are extending to Central City. This gives the Union Pacific Railroad an independent line into the heart of California.

All freight connected west of the Missouri River is being delivered by ferry by the four roads terminating here, although freight contracted to Council Bluffs has been waiting the order of consignees for the Union Pacific Railroad. That Company still declines to receive it at the east end of their bridge. The accumulating freight will be all transferred by boat this week. The Iowa roads have paid the old transfer charges, and consignees have the Union Pacific bridge transfer charges, $12 per car, added to the bills. This causes an advance in price of through freight at Omaha, and on consignees.

Cincinnati, Lafayette & Chicago Railroad.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., April 1.—To-day the Cincinnati, Lafayette & Chicago Railroad Company put a large force on the line of their road, ballasting and otherwise putting the track in order for active operations. It is expected that this route will be opened the 1st of May. It will be the shortest route between Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and Chicago, via Lafayette. This road crosses the Wabash River at Lafayette, running west of north, crossing the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad at Sheldon, and connecting with the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Road at St. Anne to Chicago.

Fires.

BINGHAMTON, April 1.—Cary, Nash & Ogden's paper mill, and George O. Morris' flouring mills, at Port Dickinson, near this city, burned on Saturday evening. Loss on paper mill, $25,000. Insured for $11,500. Loss on flour mill, $16,500. Insured for $10,000.

The dwelling of A. J. Phelps, Erie Railway agent, in this city, burned on Sunday morning. Loss, $20,000. Insurance, $12,500.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.—A fire caused by the explosion of a still took place this morning at the coal oil works of J. L. Stuart, at Gibson Point, Schuylkill. The still, together with 1,500 barrels of oil and also a railroad car, were consumed. The heat from the fire caused the explosion of a smaller still. Loss, $30,000. Insured for $26,750.

FOREIGN.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, April 1.—The Crown Prince Frederick William will visit Queen Victoria at Baden to-morrow.

BERLIN, April 1.—Count Von Wesdehelen, the German Chargé d'Affaires at Paris, has notified Count de Remusat, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, of Bismarck's regret at the failure of Thiers to induce the Assembly to ratify the postal convention before adjournment. Bismarck has returned to Berlin.

SPAIN.

MADRID, April 1.—A band of robbers last week removed the rails on the Madrid & Andalusia Railway, between Valdepenas and Manzanares, and stopped a mail train. They then made an attack on the train, which was resisted by the guard. Shots were exchanged, and one of the guards, an officer, and a passenger were wounded. The bandits finally gained possession of the cars, and took all the money they could find, some $3,000 sterling.

MEXICO.

NEW YORK, April 1.—A special despatch from Matamoras says that Quirigo repeats his report of Rocha's defeat by Martinez and Donato Guerra, but without giving any details. The report of Rocha's capture is not confirmed. These reports are doubtless created to counteract the effect of Rocha's recent victory at Zacatecas. The revolutionists are straining every nerve to raise money, without which their cause will soon be lost. They are levying contributions everywhere, and compelling foreigners and natives alike to pay them. The American Consul and other American merchants in Monterey refused, when their stores were entered and their goods taken by the rebels. They sent a copy of instructions, received from Washington, not to contribute toward the support of the revolution, or to the rebel government, and it was treated with contempt. Commissioners have arrived to represent matters to General McCook, and ask for protection, but, of course, he is powerless. The Commissioners report a general demoralization among the revolutionists. Their soldiers are all forced into the service; they have no volunteers. The mass of the people are opposed to the revolution. Its leaders, however, are determined to starve rather than be beaten. They will declare a Republic in Sierra Maderia, call on filibustering Americans, and ask for annexation to the United States. They have already established recruiting offices in Texas. Small bands are fighting in Tamaulipas with various success, but their movements are of no importance, and Juarez's officers there are awaiting events. The revolutionists again promise an early attack on Matamoras.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 1.—A report which has been current of the early restoration of the diplomatic relations between the Czar and the Pope is contradicted.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 1.—The Prince Imperial's 16th birthday, when he attained the legal majority, was celebrated at Chiselhurst, March 16. Many distinguished friends of the Emperor and Empress went down from London. Shortly after 11 a. m. the entire party, headed by the Imperial family, proceeded on foot to the Catholic Church, a quarter of a mile distant from their residence. Mass occupied a hour and a half, and the assemblage then returned to the Camden House on foot, the Emperor and Empress being warmly greeted by a crowd of spectators. A simple reception was held on the spacious lawn in front of the Camden House, each of the guests shaking hands with the Imperial family.

The Empress is said to have recovered her health and vivacity, while the Prince Imperial, from a pale, delicate boy, has developed in England into a strong, large, ruddy youth, with great fondness for riding and out-door exercises. His manly, amiable bearing at his birthday reception was conspicuous.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

ASPINWALL, March 22.—General Mosquera is reported dying.

On the 19th the steamer Virginius came down from the river into the bay at Aspinwall. The Spanish war steamer Pizarro immediately moved into position to prevent her exit from the port, and now lies with springs on her cables, 300 yards from the Virginius, with her guns bearing upon her. Captain Marquis, of the Virginius, says he will run out, and if the Pizarro fires, he will run into her and sink both vessels. There is much indignation expressed by the people and the press at the inactivity of the authorities.

General Manuela Quesedo, of the Cuban army, is in Aspinwall.

EGYPT.

NEW YORK, April 1.—A special from Cairo, Egypt, says that General W. T. Sherman was splendidly entertained by the Khedive. A State breakfast was given in his honor, he was invited to reviews, and a special train was provided for himself and suite. A palace was tendered to him for his residence, but he declined it. He leaves on Tuesday for Constantinople, where he will be the guest of the Sultan.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 1.—President Thiers has abandoned his project for a transfer of the French Capital to Paris. His Excellency will, however, hold his receptions in this city.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Freau de Wedel, convicted as the murderer of Gustave Chaudry, the first victim of the Paris Commune, was executed at Satory early on the morning of the 19th ultimo. He walked steadily up to the post, took his stand before it in an erect attitude, and, after embracing the priest, waved his hat and exclaimed in a loud, clear voice, "Soldiers, I die innocent. Aim straight at my heart. Fire!" He dropped instantly at the first volley.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Illinois.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, April 1.—The Senate met at 3 p. m. Absentees—all but Messrs. Allen, Anderson, Fuller, Starne, Richardson, Senter, and Hampton. Adjourned.

The House met this evening with twenty-two members present, and adjourned without doing any business.

Iowa.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, April 1.—In the Senate a petition was presented asking for protection from charlatanism and quackery in the practice of medicine and surgery.

A concurrent resolution was adopted instructing our members of Congress to oppose further donations of public lands to railroads.

The bill in relation to fences along the line of railroads was indefinitely postponed.

The joint resolution against Civil Service Reform as adopted at Washington, was indefinitely postponed.

A bill passed amending the law in relation to cattle-guards on railroads. It provides that, where a person owns land on both sides of a railroad, on due notice given by him, the Railroad Company shall make a causeway, with proper cattle-guards, across their track.

The bill to regulate city indebtedness, and providing for the payment thereof, passed. The bill provides, in substance, that no cities, towns, or villages should hereafter reserve funds to fund their indebtedness, evidenced by warrants issued for current expenses; that when the indebtedness for current expenses, evidenced by outstanding warrants, of a city of the first class should exceed $25,000, and the city has no money to pay the same, a tax shall be at once levied and collected for its payment; also that cities of the second class, and incorporated towns and villages whose indebtedness as above shall exceed 1 per cent on the taxable property, shall provide for its payment in the same manner.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was adopted, fixing April 16 as the time for adjournment *sine die* was postponed to Wednesday next.

In the House, bills were introduced to allow District and Circuit Judges to interchange and hold each other's Courts, and authorizing the appointment of short-hand reporters in the District and Circuit Courts.

A bill passed in relation to the service of proof of service, original notices and fixing fees for such services.

The bill for the relief of needy persons was taken up. It provides that the widows or children of deceased soldiers only should have the benefit of the law that gives needy persons the privilege to be maintained outside of the poor house, if they prefer.

After a lengthy debate the bill was made the special order for Thursday next. The bill to prevent the too frequent changes of school books was ordered engrossed.

The bill to encourage manufacturing in the State of Iowa, was indefinitely postponed.

The bill to limit the time when the legality of the incorporation of cities, towns and other municipal corporations may be questioned, was reported back with a substitute providing that the provisions shall apply only to acts transpiring before the expiration of the five years' limitation. Pending the consideration of this question, the House adjourned.

New York.

ALBANY, April 1.—In the Assembly, the bill to ascertain, by proper proofs, who of persons naturalized in New York, in October, 1868, are entitled to vote, was ordered to a third reading.

St. Louis Items.

ST. LOUIS, April 1.—An altercation occurred this morning between Barney Kane, a laborer, and Thomas Russell, Superintendent of some [illegible] work on Laclede and Boyle avenues, in [illegible] suburbs, when Kane struck Russell [illegible] on the top of the head, splitting a terrific [illegible] to ear, killing him instantly. His skull from [illegible] had not yet been arrested. Kane escaped, [illegible] W. Fox, John F. Long, Con[illegible] Jos. Richardson, the Com[illegible] Henry T. Blow, [illegible] by President Grant to [illegible] for the new Government [illegible] their commissions [illegible] for the sale [illegible] Court House, [illegible] Office, [illegible]

John Peck, one of the [illegible] struction of Seventh street [illegible] house, Saturday night is dead, and Mrs. Flori is not expected to live.

Southern Cotton Markets.

MOBILE, April 1.—Cotton quiet and easy; middling, 22⅝c. Receipts, 344 bales. Sales, 500 bales. Stock, 36,760 bales.

SAVANNAH, April 1.—Cotton firm, with light offerings and few buyers; middlings, 21⅞@22c. Net receipts, 66 bales. Exports—Great Britain, 2,469 bales; Continental, 300 bales; Coast, 1,160 bales. Stock, 41,341 bales. Sales, 450.

CHARLESTON, April 1.—Cotton quiet; middlings, 21@22c. Net receipts, 364 bales. Exports—Spain, [illegible] bales; Coast, 500 bales. Sales, 100 bales. Stock, 2,349 bales.

Another Mine Disaster.

SCRANTON, Pa., April 1.—This afternoon a terrible accident occurred at the Lackawanna breaker, Carbondale. The trestle work of a coal breaker, 100 feet high, broke down, carrying with it a number of men and boys who were at work at the time. The crushed and broken timbers [illegible] immediately caught fire, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the breaker was saved from destruction. Two men named John [illegible] and Dwight Moses, and a boy named William [illegible], are fatally injured. It is believed that not known that several boys perished in the flames. The breaking of the trestle was caused by a furious gale. A miner named Rosser, in the mine at the same place, was almost instantly killed by a fall of coal.

A WHISKEY SENSATION.

Resurrection of a Large Batch of Distillery Frauds in New York City—Leading Distillers and Ex-Revenue Officers Indicted.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 1.—The new sensation here is decidedly the stirring up of whiskey frauds of the years 1866, 1867, and 1868, through the indictments found last week by the United States Grand Jury. General Butler is engineering this fresh prosecution, assisted by two of his New Orleans staff, for whom he secured appointments, whose names are Commissioner John J. Davenport and Assistant District Attorney Dekay. It is said that about 500 charges have been examined against various distilleries for manufacturing and removing spirits without paying the tax. These indictments were first framed five years ago, but were dosed off to sleep, and remained undisturbed until the eve of the Connecticut election, just as the Leet sham reform was made two or three days prior to the New Hampshire election. The fact is slightly peculiar, that when this United States Grand Jury was charged five weeks ago, Judge Blatchford directed its attention particularly to Custom-House bribery, and the subject of speculative lock-ups among National Banks. Ben Butler, however, managed to engross their action with old whiskey frauds, involving both distillers and United States ex-officials, and it now remains to be seen what the eminently honest and transparent Benjamin will accomplish concerning the frauds Grant has not molested for the first three years of his term. The *Herald* and *Standard* contain long sensational articles relating to old whiskey frauds, which were inspired, if not literally dictated, by Ben Butler. He claims that the old whiskey frauds in New York amounted to eighty millions, and the penalties to as much more, and the last three years' delay in prosecuting is due to secret service exertions necessary to work them up. Ex-United States District Attorney Courtney and Ex-Marshal Robert Murry have not been indicted as far as heard from, although they presented themselves as soon as they were wanted. The United States building in Chambers street, was thronged to-day by parties involved. Among the indicted is Samuel N. Pike, charged with revenue frauds. It is alleged that when he owned a distillery he neglected to pay the tax on the whiskey manufactured therein. Mr. Pike appeared before Commissioner White this morning, and gave bail in $5,000. He was accompanied by his counsel, ex-Judge Pierrepont, and Messrs. Harlan and Robins. Bench warrants were issued at noon to-day for James E. Coulter, Police Justice; Joseph Tilney, and Simon Berman. The indictments charge them, jointly with Samuel N. Pike, with removing whiskey on which no tax had been paid from a distillery in Forty-second street, in April, 1866. All gave bail in $5,000 each. Mr. Pike and all the other defendants emphatically deny the charge. John D. Ottwell, formerly owner of a distillery on Twenty-fourth street, is indicted, also a distiller named Bowes. Wm. A. Craig is indicted for receiving a bribe of $2,600 to allow the illegal removal of 4,000 gallons of whiskey from a distillery in Forty-first street in 1866. About thirty-five other distilleries are reported indicted. One former United States official is said to have departed suddenly to Florida last week for his health, and others are rumored missing. It remains to be seen now whether the Grand Jury, in unearthing the ancient whiskey frauds, have accomplished anything beyond an evasion of the investigating of the Custom House frauds. Certain legal luminaries claim that it is too late now to prosecute these distillers, being barred by the statute of limitations.

POLITICAL.

Greeley on the Tariff Question—The World on the Democratic Programme.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Horace Greeley says he still stands for Protection, but asks that the Cincinnati Convention shall simply leave the people free to decide for Protection or Free Trade, as they shall severally prefer, in choice of members of Congress. He says this is the ground the Republican party has always maintained, and sees nothing in contrast with this in the letter to Mr. Grosvenor.

The *World*, in printing the call for the meeting of the Democratic State Committee at Albany, April 11, for arranging to choose delegates to the Democratic National Convention, remarks that the Democrats look with no favor on the so-called passive policy, and their trusted representatives will presently put the ordinary party machinery in efficient working order. The Democratic party invites co-operation, and will meet all honest allies in a liberal spirit; but has never for a moment had a thought of dissolving its organization or relaxing its party discipline.

The same paper praises the manifesto of the New York Liberal Republicans, as one act of intrepidity at last.

Address to the Tennessee Liberal Republicans.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 1.—The Liberal Republicans of this city issue to-morrow an address to the Republicans of Tennessee, requesting prompt action in the various counties and cities to have Tennessee properly represented by accredited delegates to the Liberal Republican Convention in Cincinnati, May 1. The address states that it is not contemplated that any vital principle of the national organization has been endangered or surrendered, but while asserting the rightful sovereignty of the Union, and the full measure of emancipation, civil rights, and impartial suffrage, it will demand general amnesty, and recognize the fact that new issues are before the country, to be met in a broad, national spirit of patriotism. It will doubtless succeed in perfecting an organization that will be instrumental in restoring the harmony of the Union, and establishing the reforms in public affairs now imperatively demanded. The address is signed by John Lawrence, G. P. Thurston, J. W. Paramore, J. M. Thatcher, Samuel J. Little, Geo. Isenstein, and John Ruhm, the last-named gentleman recently Secretary of the Republican State Executive Committee.

This county will send a full delegation to Cincinnati, and the Nashville Reunion and Reform Association will be represented at the Cincinnati Reunion and Reform mass meeting.

Bank Runner Robbed.

NEW ORLEANS, April 1.—The runner of the Citizens' Bank was robbed at the Canal Bank this morning of his money book containing $67,000. The runner placed the book on the counter. Some one asked him a question, and while answering, his book was taken and another substituted. No arrests.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

F. Searles, of Hadley, Will County, recently shipped 17 stands of Italian bees to Albany, N. Y. Ten of them were pure Italian and the balance crossed with other bees.

—A new town, called Lowder, is being laid out on the Jacksonville & Southeastern Railroad, between Waverly and Virden.

—No cases of drowning in cisterns have occurred in Peoria for some time. Two or three children have fallen into cisterns, but there isn't enough cistern water in the county to accommodate one drown.

—A motion for a new trial in the scandalous divorce case of Mary Ann Hart vs. John Hart was heard at Alton on Saturday, at the close of which Mr. Hart went for the heart of his eldest son with a pocket-knife, paying therefor a fine of $3.

—The splendid residence of D. C. Hoyt, Carlinville, was entirely destroyed by fire at about 3 o'clock on the morning of March 25.

WISCONSIN.

—There were 27 schoolhouses burned in Northern Wisconsin in the October fires.

—The United States light-keeper on Green Island, in Green Bay, states that at the time of the Peshtigo fire, the garments from the family wash, hanging upon the clothes-line in the yard, were saturated with turpentine brought in the atmosphere over the water from the land ten miles distant.

—Robert J. Hunt, an old resident of Chicago, has accepted a position at Escanaba, as transfer agent for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

—The Green Bay *Advocate* says: "It seems as if the disastrous fires which swept over this region last October had become so deeply seated in the soil that they never can be extinguished. Smoke may be seen issuing from the ground where the snow has melted off, in many places, and especially in the low ground near the bay shore at lower Red River. It is where the ground is swampy, and the soil is filled with small roots, that these fires hold with such pertinacity,—favored by the long and severe drought."

—The Whitewater *Register* speaks of a pet squirrel at Milton which is black in front, red on the back, and has the tail of a fox squirrel.

—Four Waupun ministers have received donations during the winter amounting to nearly $1,100.

IOWA.

Eastern capitalists are visiting Keokuk with the view of starting a mammoth car manufactory in that city if sufficient inducements are offered.

—A citizen of Cedar Rapids, by the name of Lightner, is one of eight heirs to an estate in Germany valued at $16,000,000.

—Chariton yet lacks a few inhabitants to make the necessary 3,000 to entitle it to the position of a city of the second class.

—A little daughter of Mrs. Wheeler, of Cedar Rapids, being afflicted for some time with the ear-ache, a doctor was called, and, on examination, discovered in her ear what proved to be a sun-flower seed.

—S. Rawden, of Davenport, who owns 160 acres of land adjoining the city limits on the west, [illegible] he will donate the tract to the Davenport & [illegible] Railroad Company if they will locate [illegible] in or near the city.

[illegible] their shops [illegible]

[illegible] field, of Fort [illegible]

Mrs. Phebe [illegible] all many interesting reminiscences of age, and can [illegible] Revolutionary war. She has succeeded in obtaining [illegible] in back pensions, [illegible] the widow of a Revolutionary soldier.

—Peter Demarty, who [illegible] Poor House, re[illegible] years an inmate of the [illegible] recently received $300 on a pe[illegible] himself to death in two weeks.

—The Israelites of Fort Wayne [illegible] erect a synagogue in that city, at a co[illegible] of $35,000.

[illegible] Reports from all parts of Northern Indiana represent the appearance of the wheat [illegible] as very bad.

—The Methodists of Cambridge have organized a sewing society, and one of the conditions of membership is, that the neighbors shall not be talked about.

—Lafayette bachelors are quoted at 15 cents per head, the price having been established at a recent church social.

—The Terre Haute *Express* gives the following:

A young man accompanied by a damsel called at the County Clerk's office on Tuesday evening, and took out a marriage license. Judge Long being present, the two were made one in a short space of time. After the knot was duly tied, the young gent cooly remarked that he had no stamps to pay for either the license or the splicing, and went out, leaving the officials to console each other. He then went to Sheriff Stewart and borrowed a dollar, with which he went to the Crapo House, took supper, engaged a room and stayed all night. Yesterday morning he told his new-ly made wife that he didn't want her society any more; he was "busted," and she would have to take care of herself. Whereupon she moved off "by the right flank, guide left."

MICHIGAN.

—Edith O'Gorman, the "Escaped Nun," is sick at Saginaw with the ague.

—Professor Shott, of Franklin College, Indiana, has been appointed to the chair in Kalamazoo College made vacant by the resignation of Prof. W. C. Morey, who has been called to a Professorship at Rochester, in the University.

—An extensive revival has been in progress for some time in the Methodist Church of Centreville. Ninety are reported to have professed conversion, some of them prominent citizens.

—Flora Temple, formerly one of the fastest nags in the country, was once sold for $80, and city lots in Grand Rapids formed a part of the payment.

—Stephen R. Johnson, Road-Master on the Michigan Central Railroad for eighteen years, and in the employment of the company for twenty-five years, died at Niles on Wednesday morning.

—Professor Tracy, of the Agricultural College, has ordered nearly 1,000 new plants for the conservatory, both indigenous and exotic.

MINNESOTA.

Rice County, one of the wealthiest counties in Minnesota, pays her Superintendent of Schools the salary of $100 per annum.

—General Ira Spaulding, Chief Engineer of the Minnesota Division of the Northwestern Pacific Railroad, having completed the duty of laying out the line from Lake Superior to the Red River of the North, and being about to resign his position, the assistant engineers in his department presented him with a watch, two chains, and a [illegible] ring,—the whole valued at $575.

—Mr. Luke Oakes died in the town of Viola, Olmsted County, last week. He was nearly 70 years of age, and was the second person to locate in the limits of Viola.

—The Mankato *Union* intimates that the project for a new National Bank in that city has been given up, the capitalists interested having concluded to invest their money in manufactures.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Treasury Department has recently seized quite a number of Maryland oyster-dredging vessels found taking the bivalves in Virginia waters.

—Crests have entirely superseded monograms. No family should be without one; the children cry for them.

—It is again becoming the fashion for ladies to wear their fans suspended by a gold chain from the waist.

—New styles of "Dolly Vardens" are continually coming out, and their intense ugliness has at last reached to a perfection which must be regarded as a triumph of human ingenuity.

—Henry N. Smith, the owner of Goldsmith Maid, has purchased the mile track at Trenton, New Jersey, for a private training ground, for $28,000.

—Young ladies have got into the fashion of not signing their notes to gentlemen, which is a very modest fashion, and not at all confusing for the recipient.

—The work of constructing the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad bridge over the Patapsco River is nearly completed, and it is expected that connection throught the entire line will be made next month.

—Nevada has bowling pebbles, composed of magnetic iron ore, which, when placed on the floor, within three or four feet of each other, draw spontaneously together until they are huddled in a heap.

—The Ottawa *Citizen* states that Mr. John Dewe, Chief Inspector of Post Offices for the Dominion of Canada, will leave for British Columbia in a few days, for the purpose of perfecting the Canadian postal system in that province.

—In a restaurant on Montgomery street, San Francisco, you can get sirloin steaks for 20 cents, salmon for 15 cents, a bottle of claret or beer for 10 cents, and ice cream or coffee is furnished free to all who spend 25 cents.

—It is one hundred and thirty years since Handel brought out for the first time the oratorio of the "Messiah." Its success was so great that at its repetition the ladies of Dublin left their hoops at home in order that an additional one hundred listeners might be got into the room.

—The ramie plant continues to enlist considerable interest in many parts of the South. It is now generally conceded that it will be a profitable crop, more than sugar, cotton, rice or tobacco, whenever a machine is invented which will be to the ramie fibre what Whitney's saw-gin was originally to the cotton fibre.

—At Lexington, Mo., recently, a wild turkey flew across the river from Ray County, and dashed right through the window, into the parlor of George Wilson's residence, on the bluff. His life paid the penalty of his recklessness. He was caught, massacred, and served up, brown and savory, for a Sunday dinner—the game law to the contrary notwithstanding. The law only forbids a person to hunt turkeys, but doesn't interfere with the turkeys hunting him.

—Serious apprehensions are entertained all along the rivers of Maine of damages from great freshets this spring. The snow is lying all about the head-waters of the Penobscot, Piscataquis, Kennebec, Androscoggin, and Sandy, with an average depth of about four feet. The ice has melted but little yet, and is very thick and strong, while in average years the snow has largely disappeared and the ice become thin and weak at this season.

—At an exhibition last week, in West Nissouri, Ont., one of the noted visitors was a peculiar old tom-cat, who at one time became so excited at the rich music that it could not possibly be kept still. He endeavored to show to the public his great feline accomplishments, by jumping around the room, over the heads of the visitors, and into the windows, at times pealing forth the most hideous yells, hisses, and melancholy meyows.

—A distinguished German physician states that small-pox originates from the excess of albuminous matter in the blood, and that this is to be prevented by the administration of common salt. The habit of children indulging over-freely in sweetmeats he considers one great cause of this undue development of albumen, and coffee and tea, if highly sugared, tend also to excite it in adults.

—A little son of Mr. L. F. Richardson, of Dublin, N. H., on March 20, fell upon a pair of shears, driving the blade, which penetrated back of his ear, through the skull into the brain about four inches. At last accounts the child was alive, though but little hopes were entertained of its recovery.

—The Leavenworth *Times* thus protests against calling women the weaker sex:

Last evening two ladies, having missed the boat at the Rock Island depot, and desiring to reach the city before dark, bravely essayed to cross the mammoth bridge which spans the river at this point. The danger of the venture will be understood when the reader is informed that the flooring of the bridge is not down, but simply two planks placed alongside each other to afford a temporary crossing to workmen. Among the bridge employes there are few with courage enough to venture across the bridge, and many who cannot resist the feeling of dizziness which [illegible] to overcome one while looking from a height of 70 feet to a rushing river below. But dizzy heights, narrow planks, and rushing waters, did not daunt the ladies who were *en route* to Leavenworth. The ladies started out with the intention of crossing the river on the bridge, and to the credit of the sex be it said that they didn't turn back.

—The Atlanta *Sun* gives the following:

The wife of Mr. Stringer, who lives near Gainesville, and who was formerly a Senator in the State Legislature, died some weeks since. In [illegible] days after her decease, Mr. Stringer married his second wife. It appears, however, that their connubial felicity was not calculated to be of permanent duration. After an interesting *denouement* to their little comedy of married life he chastised her. She left him, and took refuge in her father's home. Since that mournful event, Mr. Stringer has been apparently disconsolate. Immediately in front of his house, on the road side, he has nailed on each of two trees a plank, three by one foot in dimensions, on which he has inscribed in bold letters, with charcoal, these words: "Come home; "Come home, my dear wife." There is a similar placard on his house, bearing the same inscription: "Come home, my dear wife!"

A Marvel.

From the New York Tribune.

One marvel duly promulgated produces another. Last week we chronicled an extraordinary old gentleman in Georgia, upon which a still more extraordinary old gentleman writes to us from Coldwater (happy name!), in the State of Michigan, that he is 68 years of age, that he never uttered an oath, never used a dime's worth of tobacco, never bought or sold a drop of whiskey for himself, though for fifteen years he kept a hotel in one of the Southern States. Moreover, our ancient friend never played a game of marbles, or checkers, or billiards, and only twice in his life has he had a pack of cards in his hands. He has travelled, he says, over 100,000 miles, and never met with an accident, nor, (hear this, ye women!) has he ever been a moment late. Among other accomplishments, our friend, whose name is Alfred Tibbits, declares that he [illegible] more of the Bible than any [illegible] can repeat whom he has any [illegible] man living of [illegible] knowledge; and he [illegible] has given instruction to [illegible] pupils; that he has travelled [illegible] 500 miles to attend over fifty funerals, and "all the salary he ever received," he says, somewhat lugubriously, "was a pound of tea worth seventy-five cents! For fifty-seven years he has not been confined to the house by reason of bodily indisposition for forty-eight hours at any time. Often he has walked twenty-four miles to attend divine service. Old as he is, he can read the *Tribune* without glasses, and a fortunate old man we consider him to be. To [illegible] all, he has three living children, five [illegible] children, and three great-grandchildren. He is possessed of a competency [illegible] of this world's goods, "gained," he proudly [illegible] own industry." We congratulate [illegible] upon his busy, happy, and [illegible] says, "by my [illegible] confidently offer him as [illegible] late Mr. Tibbits [illegible] successful life, as an example to the rising generation.

ROME.

The Policy of France Towards Italy.

Governmental Finances—The National Bank.

Educational Matters—The Press.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Italy, March 7.

THIERS AND REPUBLICANISM.

As each day renders more important the decision of the definite form of Government to be established in France, Monarchists and Imperialists whet their weapons with increasing zeal, in order to vibrate the final blow; and, seeing the country threatened by civil war in consequence of the pretensions of the rival claimants of her sceptre, M. Thiers has moved a step towards the Republican camp, and, just as the Catholic petition against the nomination of any French representative to the Court of Victor Emanuel was about to be presented to the Assembly, made his choice and despatched the Minister to Rome. The intestine divisions in the camps, both of the Orleanists and Legitimists, have at length convinced the President of the Republic that both parties are impotent,—even the former, to which he has always belonged; and his advances to the Republicans lead one to believe that he intends to strike from the hands of Imperial plotters the potent weapon with which his musty policy of Protection has furnished them, and to turn his face resolutely liberty-wards. It is clear that, at the present moment, he sees no safety to France save in the preservation of the Republic. "More than once," wrote Barthelemy Saint Hilaire, M. Thiers' Private Secretary, on the 23d of February, "has the President, from the tribune and in official documents, given the most formal assurances of his resolution to maintain intact the deposit of the Republic confided to his hands. You may rest assured that all his efforts tend in this direction, and that he will succeed in fulfilling his premise. The law proposed yesterday to the National Assembly furnishes fresh proof. A fortunate circumstance for the Republic is, that to-day it is the representative of order in all its forms." True it is that Thiers denied the letter to avoid the storm that was brewing; but the denial only came when it had produced on the nation the effect calculated,—when every Frenchman was convinced that the faithful Achates had written at the dictation of his master.

FRENCH POLICY TOWARDS ITALY.

The nomination of the French representative to the Court of Victor Emanuel was evidently dictated by a not less important motive of foreign policy,—i. e., to prevent Italy from throwing herself into the arms of Germany. The Ministers of Victor Emanuel gave M. Thiers clearly to understand that, unless the French Ambassador presented himself immediately at the Quirinal, they should be under the necessity of recalling the Italian representative from Versailles,—this at a moment when General Moltke is travelling *en touriste* through Italy; King Victor Emanuel feting Frederick Charles in his palaces as the victor of Metz and of Orleans, and the Romans, crowded in Apollo Theatre, giving him such an ovation last Thursday as can scarcely have been exceeded "at home." Clearly that was not the moment for men of M. Thiers' school to permit of a rupture with Italy. The opinions and sympathies of Signor Tournier are as yet little known; so, in order to know whether M. Thiers means to keep faith with the Republicans, we must wait to see if he will suppress the French Embassy at the Vatican, which act alone would suffice to disarm the suspicion of the Italians, and lay the foundation of a real and solid friendship with France. As a recognition of the President's first advances, M. Nigra, a noted Imperialist, is to be removed from Versailles to St. Petersburg, and his place supplied by M. Minghetti, rival and adversary of our Premier, Lanza, but who thus receives his reward for important services as President of the Board of Commissioners chosen to report on M. Sella's financial bills.

GOVERNMENTAL FINANCES.

This Commission has rejected the tax on woven goods as prejudicial to one of the rising branches of national industry, the increase of custom-house duties, the modification of the law on registers and stamps, the transfer of the Treasury service to the National Banks; but has accepted the financial project as a whole, allowing five years for the extinction of the deficit, admitting the augmentation of paper money, without consecrating the proceeds of the sale of ecclesiastical property to its extinction. These expedients are but a continuation of the system inaugurated by the Moderates, at the birth of the young Kingdom of Italy, and place the hopes of a definite equilibrium between revenue and expenditure further off than ever. Moreover, the situation of the National Bank is such as to give rise to the gravest apprehensions. So bound up is this institution with the State, that the vicissitudes of the former influence and control the destinies of the latter. Insatiable in its thirst for large and immediate profits, in 1866 the Bank was on the verge of bankruptcy, and was only saved by Scialoja's bill for the forced circulation of its notes. With 200,000,000 of capital, it has 64 branch banks established in 72 of the most splendid palaces of Italy, and has already issued notes for 1,000,000,000. Sella proposes, and the bank accepts, to increase its capital by 100,000,000, and to emit other 300,000,000 of notes. How can 300,000,000 of specie suffice for the extinction of 1,300,000,000 of paper? Yet, when the forced circulation is suppressed, the day of the *redde rationem*, the notes must be redeemed. How?

Should the Left or Liberal party succeed in assuming the reins of government, their first act would be to decree the separation of the Bank from the State; but, till that event shall take place, who can calculate the millions of notes that will be voted?

Meanwhile, Signor Sella delights the public with an apparent rise in the funds; but, because this rise results from artifice, is a mere game and fraud, it does not signify the real prosperity of the nation. In the old Kingdom of Naples, funds stood as high as 102; yet never was there a kingdom whose economical situation was more deplorable. In certain Republics of South America, consols have been 10 or 15 points above par, at a time when you could not get 10 francs in silver for a $100 note. Sooner or later, the public will understand that, by augmenting paper, the *aggio* on gold is increased, that hence the price of *rente* to be paid in paper rises in proportion to the emission of notes. As it is, the holders of *rente* do not live in clover, as, what with income-tax, *ricchezza mobile*, and the *aggio* on gold, the 5 per cent interest dwindles down to 4, and will fall still lower should anything upset the five-years' perfect peace proclaimed by Sella and accepted by the Board of Commissioners. It remains now to be seen whether the House, in the debates now commencing, will discover the amount of "vacant chaff" in the pretended "grain" of the Commissioners.

THE EDUCATIONAL QUESTION.

While the Deputies are studying the financial reports distributed at the reopening of the Chambers after the Carnival holidays, the *parification* of the Universities of Rome and Padua with the other Universities of the Peninsula is under discussion. These fifteen universities demand 900 professors,—a number which the most cultivated nations in the world could scarcely furnish, admitting that each professor ought to be first-rate in his special department. Italy, kept for centuries in slavery and ignorance, cannot be expected yet to furnish a tithe of the number, and the debate, of course, involves the entire question of public instruction. The partisans of the Ministerial bill for placing Rome and Padua on the same footing as the other universities, do so as an expedient in order to erect a barrier against the invading spirit of Papacy, hitherto dominant in the Roman University. "Let us not, in the hopes of doing better things," they say, "delay to do this good thing. Let Rome and Padua be brought up to the level of their *confreres*. When these rise higher, they will follow suit." On this question, the Left vote with the Government. The adversaries belong to the Conservatives and Clericals; they hoist the flag of high science; come forward as the champions of its latest progress; they say—and, for that matter, say truly—that public instruction in Italy is organized for the benefit of professors, not for the advance of science. The multiplicity of institutes implies the poverty of means, so that the advance of science [illegible] only rendered impossible, but science is not ready acquired bids fair to [illegible] even that already in the [illegible] to be forgotten, especially in [illegible] experimental sciences. In Italy, [illegible] instruction is wanting, even as two [illegible] scientific centres are wanting in the stead of the fifteen universities. We need the Polytechnic Institutes of Zurich and Carlsruhe; the Museums, Experimental Institutes, Astronomical Observatories, of Germany, England, America; in a word, the pedagogical means the scientific material. Some sort of institute exists in every city, but all are insufficient, incomplete. For example, the sixteen or seventeen Astronomical Observatories of Italy cost far less than and are utterly inferior to, those of Paris, Pulkowa, or Greenwich. In Italy, erudition, book-learning abounds; observation, experimentalism, is wanting. Hence, say the partisans of the *statu quo*, let us wait until these two or three centres of intellectual light are formed, and meanwhile let us leave Rome and Padua as they stand.

Even while writing the above, the House has voted on the subject. The opponents of the bill, headed by Deputies Bonghi and Lioy, admitting the necessity of placing the stipends of the professors of Padua and Rome on a footing with those of their colleagues, proposed that a special sum be destined for this purpose, and that, in all other respects, the law be suspended until the Government be ready with a plan for the entire reorganization of university-education. The House rejected Bonghi's motion by a large majority, and, up to the present moment, has voted the first seven articles of the Ministerial bill.

As soon as they shall have excluded the deleterious influence of the Catholic clergy from her educational system, she will, doubtless, set to work to provide for the wants of a truly national culture, following the example of Germany. If superior Scientific Institutes are still a desideratum, she can boast of a certain number of men of science to rank with any nation, and these, by the power of their genius and the firmness of their will, have supplied, in many instances, the want of scientific instruments. When the desired Institutes shall be founded, men such as Secchi, Donate, Schiapparelli, Camirzzaro, and others, may render the same benefits to the rising generation in Italy, as Liebig, Sireenstrep, Helmholtz, in Germany.

THE PRESS.

In Italy circulate 765 papers, of which 69 are scientific, 132 industrial and commercial, 133 literary, 349 political, 43 artistic, 19 Administrative, and 20 comic. The sale of these periodicals is very limited; their history resembles that of the silkworm birth, transformation, death, resurrection. Of the 765, scarcely 50 can boast ten years of life; none print 20,000 copies. Still, their existence proves a tendency in the right direction. In coming times, we shall have fewer, better, and more widely read; in short, we shall progress steadily, in proportion to the decline and fall of the power of the Vatican.

Dilke's Motion.

The text of the motion made by Sir Charles Dilke, which was so indignantly rejected by the House of Commons, is as follows: "To call attention to the Civil List, and move for returns showing the duties of the Auditor (or Deputy Auditor) of the Civil List, to whom he makes his reports, and a copy of such reports for each year since the accession of Her Majesty; of the directions or warrants issued by the Treasury under Section 9 of the Civil List act, specifying the classes from which the savings arose, and the classes to which they were transferred, for each year since the accession of Her Majesty; showing the income and expenditure of the Civil List from the accession of Her Majesty to the present time; of all offices held in connection with the Court which have been abolished since the date of the Report of the Committee of 1837-8; list of all charges formerly borne by the Civil List or hereditary revenues which have been transferred to the Consolidated Fund or yearly estimates since the accession of Her Majesty. Returns showing the amounts charged on estimates since the commencement of the present reign for fees on installation, robes, collars, and badges, royal presents, passages, or conveyance of 'distinguished personages,' funerals of members of the Royal family, the coronation, journeys of Her Majesty, building, draining, repairing, furnishing and fitting up of palaces, ceremonials connected with the court, allowances and clothing for trumpeters, fees to watermen, payments to the Marshal of the Ceremonies and to the Lord Chamberlain. Of the services of the royal yachts during the last ten years, showing, for each year, since the accession of Her Majesty, the gross amount of the income arising from the Duchy of Lancaster, and also the amount in each year paid over to the keeper of Her Majesty's private purse; and showing, for each year since the accession of Her Majesty, the gross amount of the income arising from the Duchy of Cornwall, and also the amount in each year paid over for the use of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales."

A Jealous Wife Hoaxed.

From the Hamilton (Ont.) Times.

A young man in the east end of the city, who rejoices in the possession of a young and beautiful but exceedingly jealous wife, executed a shadow pantomime for her benefit on Saturday night last. During the absence of the wife at a neighbor's, the husband cut out of paper an ingenious arrangement of a man and woman whose lips approached a proximity not ordinarily recognized outside of the family circle. This article was placed before the gas-light, and the shadow fell clear and distinct on the curtain of a window near the side door ordinarily entered by the family. It was not long ere the gate was heard to open and close, and the hurried steps of a woman were heard creaking outside, which came to a sudden stop as the window appeared. The rush that followed through the weather-door was so effective as to enter the inside door without a key, although the night-latch was on it.

Equine vs. Canine.

One of the most singular trotting races ever recorded took place at Smith's Falls, Ontario, a few days since, for a purse subscribed by a few sporting men. The race was between a horse and a dog,—a square trot on both sides, quarter mile heats, best two in three, the dog to be allowed two rods at the winning post. The first heat was won by the horse by about half a rod, the dog not having been got into action at the word "Go." The second heat was won by the dog by about a rod and a half. The third was also won by the dog by about half a rod. The dog is a large Newfoundland one, and is owned by a man who, being a cripple, makes use of him to drive around the village. The sleigh in which the dog was driven weighs nearly seventy pounds, and was occupied by the owner during the race.

The St. Albans (Vt.) Rolling Mill.

St. Albans Correspondence of the Burlington Free Press.

The great item of news and that most talked of is the proposed rolling mill. The capital stock has been fixed at $300,000, of which $200,000 has been subscribed in this town. The main building is to be 200 feet wide and 600 feet long, and we understand the company will employ about 400 workmen.

New London offered $100,000 to have it located there, and Marquette, Mich., $300,000, but the influence of Governor Smith and others has succeeded in locating it here. The Remingtons, of French arms notoriety, are largely interested, as also Mr. Westover, who owns or controls the patents to be used in its operation. The new mill, with its blasts and smelting furnaces, is to be erected the coming season.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The convicted anti-Chinese rioters at Los Angeles have been sentenced to from two to six years each in the Penitentiary.

—A San Francisco despatch says the weather is warm, with occasional showers. The grain is maturing rapidly. The yield of gold, silver, wool, wine, and wheat this year will be immensely larger than any former season.

—Captain John C. Cox, who was Chief Clerk in the Interior Department, under the directory of Browning, and had filled various other civil and military positions, died at Quincy, Ill., on Saturday.

—Major General John M. Oliver, who served under General Sherman during the war, died in Washington on Sunday morning, of congestion of the lungs. He will be buried at Penn Yann, New York.

—Advices from Prescott, Arizona, to the 23d, repeat the statement that the troops are entirely inactive, through orders from Washington. The Indians are plundering and wandering in all directions.

—The Mississippi River, at Quincy, has risen over four feet during the past two days, and is now nearly seven feet above low-water mark. A fall in freights is expected.

—It has been suggested that a night school for the education of members of Congress be opened in the Treasury Department for instruction in finance. Although public documents without number are published containing the fullest information, yet the Department is continually put to the trouble of making up special statements, as though the facts and figures asked for were not already in the hands of the inquisitive legislators.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS TO RENT.

LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av., cor Sixteenth-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Charles Heidsick, CHAMPAGNE, DRY SILLERY AND EXTRA. For sale by Wm. B. SCHIMPFFERMANN and PAT O'NEILL.

Notice to Builders and Contractors. I am prepared to excavate and dig cellars and clean out old ones at short notice. Also, rubble masonry and footings laid in good order. I have good teams of horses, and carts and wagons. Work done by the yard or job; stone work by the cord or foot. J. IRWIN, 333 West Tyler-st.

Metal Engraved Signs. HOJER & GRAHAM, M'f'rs, 91 Duane-st., New York.

REAL ESTATE.

LAKE FOREST Lots for sale on easy terms. M. V. HOTCHKISS, Agent, 226 Wabash-av.

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE AT **Tribune Office,** 15 South Canal-st.

LAW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW LAW BOOKS. Now Ready! United States Digest, NEW SERIES. VOL I. THE UNITED STATES DIGEST: Containing a Digest of Decisions of the Various Courts within the United States. BY BENJAMIN VAUGHAN ABBOTT. New Series, Vol. I. Annual Digest for 1870. Royal 8vo. Law Sheep. $7.50.

Massachusetts Digest, VOL. III. THE MASSACHUSETTS DIGEST, Vol. III. Being a Digest of the Decisions of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, from the year 1857 to year 1869; or from the 9th Gray to the 102d Mass., inclusive. By EDMUND H. BENNETT and HENRY W. HOLLND. Royal 8vo. Law Sheep. $6.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 110 Washington-st., Boston.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

WHITE STAR LINE NEW YORK, CORK, AND LIVERPOOL.—New and full-powered steamships, the six largest in the world—OCEANIC, CELTIC, REPUBLIC, ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC, 5,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor the day following. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. [illegible] valled, combining safety, speed, and comfort. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers. Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency. Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc. Excursion tickets granted at the lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upward. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York. J. H. SPARKS, General Agent. Or to the White Star Line Office, 374 Wabash-av., Chicago. A. LAGERGREN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE. The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest. VILLE DE PARIS, PEREIRE, WASHINGTON, EUROPE, ST. LAURENT, VILLE DU HAVRE. Appointed to sail on every alternate Saturday. Price of passage in gold, (including wine), First Cabin, $125; Second Cabin, $75. Excursion tickets at a reduction of 10 per cent. The Steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers. American travellers either going to, or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this favorite route, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway, N. Y., or, to H. HARGIS, Agent, 21 West Madison-st., Chicago.

CARPETS.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, &c. RETAIL DEPARTMENT NOW OPEN. JOHN V. FARWELL & CO., MONROE-ST.

HARDWARE.

BRINTNALL, TERRY & BELDEN Call the attention of buyers to their large stock of Haydole's Hammers, Blood's Hatchets, Ohio Tool Co.'s Planes, Shelf Hardware, Wheeling Nails, Fence Wire, Tin Plate, Tinners' Stock, Agricultural Tools, Etc., Etc. We are Headquarters for the **Genuine Batcheller Forks.** WHOLESALE HARDWARE, 57 West Lake-st., Chicago.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION. The firm of Day & Fletcher, 149 Twenty-second-st., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. R. R. Day assumes all liabilities of the late firm, and to whom all outstanding accounts must be paid. R. R. DAY, D. G. FLETCHER.

R. R. DAY, Successor to Day & Fletcher, will continue the business of **Stoves, Housekeeping Goods, Hardware, Tinware, &c.,** At the old stand, 149 Twenty-second-st., and will be pleased to see all my old customers who patronized me so generously for ten years at 52 State-st. To my old West and North Side customers I would say I will make it an object for you to come to Twenty-second-st. to buy your stoves, where I shall keep the very best assortment to be found in the city.

DISSOLUTION. The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Wheeler & Hinman, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Hinman having sold his interest in the business to William E. Hale, and Lucius G. Fisher, Jr. The manufacture and sale of PAPER BAGS will hereafter be carried on under the firm name of WHEELER, FISHER & CO., (at 317 Michigan-av.), who will settle all accounts of the late firm. FRANCIS T. WHEELER, J. HINMAN. Chicago, March 1, 1872.

DISSOLUTION. The copartnership heretofore existing between Thomas Walsh, Henry Jewell, and John Smith, under the firm name of Walsh, Jewell & Smith, in the milling business, at No. 1055 Milwaukee-av., is this day dissolved. THOMAS WALSH. March 29, 1872.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Stone! Stone! THE CELEBRATED **JOLIET STONE** Is now offered for sale in quantities to suit purchasers. Every kind of Dimension Stone, Window Caps and Sills, Water Table, Steps, Platforms, Vault Covers, every species of Flagging, Monument Bases, and all kinds of Marble Yard stock, constantly ready for shipment. This Stone Excels All Others. W. A. STEEL, Successor to SANGER & STEEL, Joliet, Ill.

C. S. RANKIN & CO., ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS, CINCINNATI, O., MANUFACTURE Store Fronts, Doors and Shutters, Jail Work, Glass Pavements, Grates, Mantels, Railing, &c.

BRICK. 200,000 good hard red brick, full size, at $12, on cars. H. H. MERRIMAN, 54 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE.

SALT, SALT, SALT. We have now on hand a full supply of coarse, fine and dairy salt of our own manufacture. Shall be receiving on opening of lake navigation, as usual, new salt in new packages. SALT CO. of Onondaga. A. J. LATHAM, Agent, Office 57 Market-st.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

Lake Navigation. The steamer IRA CHAFFEE, Capt. E. B. Costam, will resume making regular trips from Chicago to South Haven, Saugatuck and Douglas, Mich., leaving Chapman's Dock, foot of La Salle-st., this TUESDAY evening, April 2, at 7 o'clock.

INSURANCE.

INCORPORATED IN 1854.

Hull and Cargo INSURANCE. ORIENT MUTUAL INS. CO. OF NEW YORK. Assets, January 1, 1872, $1,936,652. Doing no fire business, this Company affords unsurpassed INDEMNITY TO VESSEL OWNERS AND SHIPPERS, whose patronage is most respectfully solicited by FARMER & ATKINS, Room 1, No. 59 West Randolph-st.

TEUTONIA Ins. Co., of Cleveland. The highest market price paid for claims against this company. T. L. MILLER, 43 South Desplaines-st.

INSURANCE. Claims against all Chicago Fire Companies, and all insolvent Eastern Fire Companies, bought, and highest market price paid. Call at Room 2, No. 31 West Washington-st., between Jefferson and Desplaines.

TEUTONIA, OF CLEVELAND. We will buy policies or give full information as to the condition of this Company. SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys, 23 West Madison.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN **Boots & Shoes,** 209 Michigan-av., (Northwest corner of Congress-st., near the Treasure House), Offer to close buyers a large and complete stock of Boots and Shoes, including their UNSURPASSED **Custom Boots.**

BUSINESS CARDS.

HOVEY & CO. RE-OPENED with a full stock of **SEEDS,** Horticultural Implements, Lawn Mowers, RUSTIC WORK, ETC. 17 & 19 East Harrison-st., Chicago, Ill. For this season we are selling the Flower Seeds put up by Mr. JAMES VICK, the celebrated Seedsman of Rochester, N. Y. Our Vegetable Seeds are of our own growth or importation, and are in every way reliable. Call or send for our new Catalogue for 1872.

The Niagara Elevating Co., CAPITAL, $250,000. THOMAS CLARK, Prest. CYRUS CLARKE, Vice Prest. JOHN WHITE, Secy. and Treas. Will receive consignments of grain for storage, transhipment by Canal, Erie and New York Central Railroads or for sale. OFFICE NO. 8, COMMERCIAL BLOCK, Buffalo, N. Y.

JOHN B. HALL, MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, REMOVED TO **330 WABASH-AV.,** NEAR CONGRESS ST.

JOHN S. HEWSON, CARPENTER AND BUILDER, Shop 50 East Van Buren-st., between State-st. and Wabash-av. Estimates and contracts made for all kinds of Buildings and Store Fixtures. Box 201, Mechanics and Manufacturers' Business Exchange.

GENERAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 23, 1872.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of May next, between the hours of eleven o'clock in the forenoon and two o'clock in the afternoon of that day. The transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 30th day of March instant, and will re-open on the morning of the 2d day of May next. GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

NOTICE. Vote for WILLIAM CRUMP, the Reform candidate for the Presidency of the St. George's Benevolent Association for the ensuing year. The election takes place on Monday evening, April 1, Masonic Hall, corner Randolph and Halsted-sts.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF THE (late) SECURITY INSURANCE CO., 150 Broadway, New York, March 15, 1872. FIRST DIVIDEND.—Information as to the payment of the First Dividend, upon ascertained and adjusted debts of the (late) Security Insurance Co. will be given, and appropriate blanks furnished, gratuitously, on application to William G. Ferguson, 85 Wabash-av., Chicago. A. F. HASTINGS, Receiver.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Erection of Building Over Lake Tunnel Crib. OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, March 19, 1872. Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Public Works, at their office until 11 a. m. on Friday, April 5, for the construction of a building at the easterly end of the Lake Tunnel (known as the Lake Tunnel Crib), to be composed of stone, brick, and iron, according to plans and specifications on file in said office. Proposals must be addressed to the Board of Public Works, indorsed "Proposals for a building at the Lake Tunnel Crib," and be accompanied with the usual bond, with sureties, to be approved by the Board. The Board reserve the right to reject any bid not in accordance with the conditions of this advertisement, or to reject all bids; and no proposal will be accepted unless the party offering it shall give evidence satisfactory to the Board that he has the necessary skill, experience, and ability for doing the work, and is trustworthy, and has sufficient pecuniary resources. Companies or firms bidding will give the individual names as well as the name of the firm. W. H. CARTER, R. PRINDIVILLE, J. K. THOMPSON, Board of Public Works.

U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, N. Y., March 22, 1872. SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office till 3 p. m., April [illegible], for furnishing material and labor for extending the east and west piers at Grand River, Ohio. There will be required nine hundred and twenty-seven (927,320) ft. b. m. more or less, pine timber and piling; seventy-two thousand two hundred and seventeen (72,217) lbs., more or less, iron; [illegible] seventy thousand, seven hundred and ninety six (70,796) lbs., more or less, bolts and spikes; nine (9) piles; eleven hundred and fifty (1150) cords, more or less, of hard rubble stone. In preparing foundation for cribs, sixteen hundred (1,600) cubic yards, more or less, of sand will be required to be dredged. Separate bids must be submitted for each class, and the contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder in the aggregate, provided his bid is otherwise acceptable. Bidders are requested to make application for the specifications of the work, which fully set forth every information. Bids will be made upon the blank forms obtained from this office, and when submitted will be enclosed, sealed, and indorsed "Proposals for Grand River, Ohio." Bonds in the sum of $20,000.00 will be required for faithful fulfillment of contract. G. L. GILLESPIE, Capt. of Engineers and Bt. Lt. Col., U. S. A.

Proposals for Day Scavenger Work. OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, CHICAGO, March 28, 1872. Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Health, at their office, until 12 m., Tuesday, April [illegible], for performing the day scavenger work of the city for one year, from May 1, 1872, according to specifications on file in said office. Separate bids may be made for the removal of dead animals. Proposals must be addressed to the Board of Health, endorsed "Proposals for Day Scavenger Work." The Board reserve the right to reject any and all bids. By order of the Board. J. W. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE PURCHASING AND DEPOT COMMISSARY, NO. 206 SOUTH FOURTH-ST., ROOM [illegible], ST. LOUIS, MO., March 13, 1872. SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., Wednesday, May 1, 1872, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with [illegible] pounds of tobacco. Samples of the tobacco, in packages of not less than 100 pounds, and of the stock or lot, not less than 25 pounds, from which it is manufactured, must accompany proposals. Conditions, &c., can be ascertained on application at this office. C. B. [illegible] ROSE, Capt. C. S., U. S. A.

SCALES.

FORSYTH'S U. S. Standard Scales. FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE, 48 South Desplaines.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 43 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

TO RENT.

LUMBER YARD TO RENT. 200 ft. north of North-av. Bridge, on east side of North Branch, dock new, to be leased for [illegible] years, cheap. Inquire of WM. S. JOHNSTON, Corner Clark and Washington-sts.

...ATED IN 1854. ...and Cargo ...URANCE. ...MUTUAL INS. CO. NEW YORK. ...y 1, 1872, $1,936,652.54 ...R & ATKINS, ...59 West Randolph-st. ...TONIA ...URANCE. ...A, OF CLEVELAND. ...BASSETT & HILLS, ...s & Shoes, ...Michigan-av., ...lose buyers a large ...ete stock of Boots and ...uding their UNSUR... ...om Boots. ...EY & CO. ...EEDS, ...gara Elevating Co., ...ITAL, $250,000. ...N B. HALL, ...URNISHING GOODS, REMOVED TO ...WABASH-AV., ...N S. HEWSON, ...TER AND BUILDER. ...Annual Meeting ...NOTICE. ...PROPOSALS. ...for Erection of Building ...r Lake Tunnel Crib. ...osals for Day Scavenger Work. ...SCALES. FORSYTH'S ...Standard Scales ...FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. ...TO RENT. ...MBER YARD TO RENT.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, April 1.

In finances generally, the week opens with increased activity. Money is growing more plenty in New York, and more scarce here. Railway stocks continue buoyant, and, on the general list, prices were higher to-day than on any day for over six months, while the grain and provision markets are dull here, and are believed to be generally lower in Liverpool.

The great speculation in Erie has overshadowed the more legitimate rise in some of the other stocks; Rock Island, for instance, which, about a week ago, was quoted at 114¼, was up to-day to 118, with a fair prospect of going considerably higher. The cause of the rise is mainly in the present favorable condition and earnings of the road, which enabled the Company to declare a 4½ per cent semi-annual dividend, payable April 22, instead of the usual 4 per cent. The first train of the Chicago & Southwestern Railroad (the lease of which to the Rock Island Company has now been perfected) crossed the new bridge at Leavenworth last week, and this connection with the roads in Kansas makes a prospect of increased earnings on the Rock Island.

The banks in this city are accommodating all regular customers yet, but the supply of loanable funds is sensibly diminishing, and the demand in the open market, as well as at the banks, is increasing, and shows the probability of higher rates of interest being demanded by brokers.

Exchange is firm at from par to 25c per $1,000 premium for sales between banks. At the counter bankers sell at par and buy at 1-10 discount.

REDEMPTION OF 5-20s.

Of the $100,000,000 of 5-20s of 1862 which have been called in for redemption, there have been redeemed, up to March 30, as follows: First call, $51,800,850; second call, $10,479,250; third call, $11,987,800; leaving $25,782,370 to be presented yet for redemption.

THE RESERVES OF THE NATIONAL BANKS.

The recent reports of the National Banks of the United States show that on Feb. 27 they held deposits to the aggregate amount of $772,142,139, and their aggregate circulation outstanding was $323,155,616, thus making their total liabilities for circulation and deposits $1,095,297,755. Against this, the total amount of funds in their possession available as legal reserve was: Specie, $25,444,165; legal tenders, $94,761,337; Clearing-House certificates, $16,195,000, and 3 per cent certificates, $5,740,000, making $142,141,102. The law permits the banks to deduct their checks for the Clearing-House from their aggregate liabilities before calculating their reserves. On April 27 the total amount of checks held for the Clearing-House were $93,154,320. Deducting this from the $1,095,297,755 of their liabilities, it leaves $1,002,143,435. On this amount of liabilities, the total amount of funds actually on hand, and available as reserves, is only about 14¼ per cent. It is true, they held exchange due from each other, specified in the reports as amounts "due from redeeming and reserve agents" to the aggregate amount of $95,428,704, but this is only a part of the National Banking system which enables the banks to lean on each other, and has the effect to reduce the actual amount of reserve funds in hand to about 14 per cent in the aggregate. Even in the fifteen redemption cities of Boston, Albany, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Washington, New Orleans, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit, Milwaukee, St. Louis, and Leavenworth, the actual amount of specie, legal tenders, and certificates on hand, available for reserves, is only 16 per cent of their liabilities for circulation and deposits. The rest of their 25 per cent reserve is in exchange on other National Banks.

ESTIMATE OF REVENUE FOR 1873.

Senator Sherman estimates that, under the present tariff, the revenue for the year ending June 30, 1873, would stand as follows:

From customs	$226,000,000
Internal revenue	126,000,000
Public lands	3,000,000
Miscellaneous	18,000,000
Total receipts	$373,000,000
Total expenditures, including $50,000,000 applicable to the reduction of the public debt	323,000,000
Excess of receipts over expenditures	$50,000,000

The policy of reduction as shadowed forth in the Senate bill passed on Thursday last, may be summed up in the repeal of the following taxes:

Tea and coffee, yielding annual revenue of	
Adhesive stamps	$19,300,000
Banks and bankers	16,000,000
Gas	5,000,000
Fifty per cent of duty on coal	3,250,000
Fifty per cent of duty on salt	600,000
Total	$44,350,000

with additions to the free list amounting to about $6,000,000, making $50,000,000 in all. It is estimated that this reduction of taxes would leave the Government about even at the end of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873.

By the Senate bill all internal taxes of every kind, including the unpaid income tax of 1871, except those on whiskey, malt liquors, and tobacco, are repealed from the 1st of July next. It is a notorious fact that the export of alcohol from the United States has ceased entirely, and that some of the Canadian cities, which a few years ago exported none at all, now export large quantities. Here is one of the secrets of the present extremely low price for corn in the West, the tax has suppressed the manufacture of alcohol for exportation, and has, consequently, diminished the demand for corn. The bill is an unsatisfactory one to almost all parties, and is not likely to pass the House. It is also believed that Mr. Sherman's estimates of the revenue for 1873 are too low, and that a reduction of at least $70,000,000 could be made and still leave $50,000,000 to be applied to the annual reduction of the public debt.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Quotations for buying and selling in this market this afternoon are furnished by Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81	115⅞	116⅜
5-20s of '62	112	112½
" '64	112	112½
" '65	112	112½
" '65 Jan. and July	112	112⅝
" '67 " "	113	113½
" '68 " "	113	113½
10-40s	108⅛	108⅝
United States new five per cent's	109½	
United States Currency 6's	115	115⅜
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	100 and int.	
Chicago City 7s	100	
Cook County 7s	100	
Gold Exchange		110¼
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)		109⅞@110
Gold and Gold Coupons	109¾	110
Land Warrants, 160s	175	185
Land Warrants, 120s	132	140
Agricultural College Land Scrip		173@175

LATEST.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Gold dull at 109¾@110. Loans from 3 to 5 for carrying. Clearings, $20,000,000.

Governments strong, with increased demand, and small supply.

Stocks buoyant during the early hours of the day. In the afternoon a sudden break in Union Pacific demoralized the market, and caused a general decline in prices. Business throughout the day was much smaller than for many days past, and the market was comparatively quiet. Erie active; opened at 63⅞, sold up to 65⅞, down to 64⅞, up to 67¼, and closed at 66¼. Lake Shore and New York Central strong and higher. The market at the close was quiet, and without any special feature. In a few cases there was a very slight recovery from the lowest point of the afternoon. Duncan, Sherman & Co., on Saturday called on Daniel Drew for $250,000 more margin on his sale of 50,000 shares of Erie, and to-day for a still further deposit of $250,000. Each party now has $1,000,000 up.

Money very stringent, and is loaned from 7 to 7½ per cent a day, closing at the latter price.

Southern State securities dull and steady.

Sterling, 109¼.

Governments:

Coups, '81	115⅝	Coups, '67	113
Coups, '62	112⅛	Coups, '68	113
Coups, '64	112⅛	10-40s	108⅝
Coups, '65	112⅞	Currency 6s	115⅛
Coups, '65, new	111¼		

State bonds:

Missouris	95	Old Virginias	55
Old Tennessees	67	Old N. Carolinas	37¼
New Tennessees	66⅛	New N. Carolinas	20
New Virginias	57		

Stocks:

Canton	95¼	N. J. Central ex. div	110¼
Western Union Tel	74	St. Paul	54
Quicksilver	40¼	St. Paul preferred	81¼
Adams Express	96	Wabash	78¼
Wells & Fargo Ex	97	Wabash preferred	87
American Express	77	Fort Wayne	97
United States Ex	73	Terre Haute	25
Pacific Mail	64¾	Terre Haute pref	64
New York Central	101	Chicago & Alton	118
N Y Central scrip	94⅛	Chi. & Alton pref	120
Erie	66⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	51⅛
Erie preferred	83	Cin., Col. & Cleve	91½
Harlem	115	Chicago, Bur. & Q	139
Harlem preferred	125	Lake Shore	[illegible]
Reading	115⅝	Indiana Central	27¼
Michigan Central	115¼	Illinois Central	138
Pittsburgh	93	Union Pacific	41¼
Northwestern	84⅛	Union Pacific Bonds	91⅝
Northwestern pref	95½	Cen. Pacific Bonds	101⅛
Rock Island	117¼	Del. & Lack ex. div	[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, April 1.

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past forty-eight hours:

	Received 1872.	Received 1871.	Shipped 1872.	Shipped 1871.
Flour, brls	4,506	4,712	4,480	5,455
Wheat, bu	2,150	17,200	14,367	7,939
Corn, bu	34,925	49,135	15,367	242,249
Oats, bu	11,782	12,415	23,559	11,616
Rye, bu	2,410	3,025	1,060	[illegible]
Barley, bu	2,890	720	7,185	3,412
Grass seed, lbs	58,991	63,530	13,020	32,060
Flax seed, lbs	[illegible]	328	39,200	22,560
Broom corn, lbs	2,750	34,180	250	68,436
Cured meats, lbs	49,520	30,309	759,114	346,695
Beef, brls	38	52	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, brls	75	14	575	739
Lard, lbs	32,370	82,600	387,553	60,190
Tallow, lbs	37,350	18,020	[illegible]	37,509
Butter, lbs	38,375	26,150	17,827	10,770
D. hogs, No	73	35	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live hogs, No	6,842	2,405	5,632	4,853
Cattle, No	2,384	254	1,109	837
Sheep, No	2,632	364	1,610	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	201,657	90,622	108,086	50,890
Highwines, brls	426	55	335	900
Wool, lbs	8,240	40,340	17,150	43,577
Potatoes, bu	12,400	9,683	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber, m	1,181	328	267	1,402
Shingles, m	1,680	3,338	1,312	2,882
Lath, m	224	[illegible]	41	219
Salt, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	666	1,261

Withdrawn on Saturday for city consumption: 1,261 bu oats, 838 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 35 cars corn, 1 car oats, 1 car rye. Total, 37 cars, or 15,600 bu.

The produce markets were unusually quiet to-day, owing to the fact that the annual election of Board of Trade officers was in progress from 10 till 3 o'clock. The contest was a quiet one, but voting occupied time, and the occasion was seized upon by the wits to perpetrate all manner of jokes at the expense of the more prominent members; not because it was the 1st of April, but because it was election day. Prices exhibited very little variation, the markets being generally steady. The leading cereals were firm.

Highwines were quiet and unchanged, with one or two buyers at 89c, and holders asking 89½c.

Lake freights were quiet, with a rather dull feeling. Corn to Buffalo was quoted at 13½c, and 15c to Boston. A charter for corn to Kingston was effected late on Saturday at 17c.

Provisions were quiet and steady, the tendency being to dulness, in sympathy with the tone of provisions in New York and the weakness in live hogs in the Chicago market. Deliveries of pork and lard, on the option of seller April, were fair in quantity, but this fact had nothing to do with prices, as these deliveries had all been provided for. The progress of the election absorbed the attention of operators, and but little product was either offered or asked for, except in the case of lard, which was rather active. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller April, $11 30@11 35; do, seller May, $11.52½@11.55; do seller June, $11 72½@11 80; do, seller July, $11.90@11.95. Lard, cash or seller April, $8.17½@8.20; do seller May, $8.30@8.32½; do, seller June, $8.45@8.47½. Green hams were quiet at 6@8c. Dry salted meats at $3.75@3.80 for shoulders; 5¾c for rough sides; 5¾c for short ribs; and 6@6¼c for short clear. Boxed meats were ¼c higher than the above quotations for loose. Boxed Cumberlands, 5½c. Sweet pickled hams, 9½@9¾c for medium weights. Bacon quoted at 5c for shoulders; 6¾c for short ribs; 7c for short clear, and 10½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess beef, $10.75@11.00. Beef hams, $24.00. City tallow, 8@8½c. Sales were reported of 830 brls mess pork, at $11 35; 1,000 brls do, seller April, at $11 30; 250 brls do, seller May, at $11.55; 500 brls do at $11 52½; 250 tcs lard at $8 27½; 50 tcs do at $8 20; 50 tcs do seller May at $8.30; 3,000 tcs do, seller June, at $8 47½; 200 boxes long clear at 6¼c; 40,000 lbs short ribs on private terms.

The following was the stock of barrel pork in New York at the beginning of each month, for several years past:

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Jan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Aug	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Sept	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Oct	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Nov	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Dec	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

Kercheval & Sons, of St. Louis, say:

Accepting 4,683,448 as the hog-packing of the West, and 5,698,330 as the grand total of the Union; against 4,192,239 in numbers, but in weight near 4,500,000 last year, parties see nothing discouraging in the nominal increase of 1,098,330 hogs, this over last year, particularly as it is known that the increase in export has about been equal to the increase in hogs, whilst domestic consumption is double that of last year, and necessarily leaves in the country less product than twelve months ago, and as consumption is still going on and export is being resumed, because of the low prices of provisions, it will be strange if stocks are not exhausted before another crop could be had. In confirmation of the general correctness of this proposition, it is necessary to reproduce the statements of exports, with which every one connected with the trade is familiar; but we may be pardoned for saying that whilst New York, Chicago, and St. Louis show a large increase in their receipts, as in their packing, they have on hand less than they had twelve months ago; Chicago alone claims to have sent out, since the 28th of October, 168,428,137 lbs meats, and 61,649,229 lbs lard; against 35,187,062 lbs meat and 30,276,818 lbs lard, for corresponding time of last year, which, strengthens, if it does not confirm, the official showing of greatly reduced stocks as compared with last. At this place there were claimed to have been packed 419,032 hogs, yielding, at 150 lbs net per hog, 62,854,800 lbs, to which add receipts since 1st November, reduced to pounds, 26,072,888 lbs, and there is a grand stock of 88,927,688 lbs, from which deduct official statement of shipments 58,273,071 lbs, and there would remain, for consumption, from 1st November, 1871, to November, 1872, and for the trade for eight months, 30,654,617 lbs, including some 14,000 brls of pork. A stock which it will not be denied is full 40,000,000 if not 50,000,000 lbs short of the wants of the country seeking supplies here, and the question arises, where is this quantity of meat to come from?—and come it will, if in the country, and can it be displaced without materially affecting values? Neither Chicago nor Milwaukee can spare it, Indiana has taken off, principally in exports, her winter's cure, and the interior of Illinois is pretty well depleted. Iowa has been shipping freely; interior Missouri and Kansas have less than they will want for local consumption, in fact, the last named are here now buying food, and will require it until they can supply themselves from the ensuing crops.

Flour was very quiet, at unchanged prices. The shippers were again out of the market. Sales were reported of 25 brls white winter extras at $9.00; 25 brls do at $8.50; 100 brls do (seconds) at $6.12½; 200 brls spring extras at $7 00; 100 brls do at $5.50; 50 brls do (low) at $5.25; 100 brls spring superfines at $5 00. Total, 584 brls. Also, 20 tons bran at $17.50 delivered, and 10 tons do at $17.25 on track.

The following table exhibits the stock of flour in store in this city on the 1st of each month for the past six years:

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
January	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
February	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
June	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
August	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
September	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
October	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
November	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
December	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

Wheat was less active at about the same prices as on Saturday, the market being generally a firm one, in sympathy with the tone of New York advices, till near the close, when it was very weak. The shipments of wheat show a gratifying increase, and the fact is significant, as these shipments are being made by rail, just on the edge of the season of navigation. A lot of 10,000 bu went to-day to Lockport, per canal; not Buffalo, as printed last week. The market to-day opened at $1.25⅛ for seller May, declined ⅛, improved to $1.26, declined to $1.25⅝, and closed at $1.25⅞. Seller the month sold at $1.20⅝@1.20¾, closing at $1.20⅝. Seller June sold at $1.26¼@1.27¼, and seller last half do at $1.27⅞. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1 21; 24,000 bu do at $1.20⅞; 5,000 bu do at $1 20⅝; 1,600 bu do at $1.21; 2,000 bu do at $1 20½; 3,000 bu do at $1.20⅞; 5,000 bu do at $1 20⅝; 5,000 bu do at $1.20. Total, 51,000 bu. No. 1 spring was nominal at $1.28@1.30; No. 3 do at $1.15@1.16, and rejected do at $1.05@1.06, the inside for regular.

Corn was quiet and steady at Saturday's prices, being quoted firm in New York. There was only a limited demand here, but not much was offered, as receipts are light, and the deliveries on seller April to-day had all been placed previously. The market for seller the month, or cash No. 2, opened at 38½c, fell to 38c, improved ⅛c, and closed firm at 38½c. Seller May sold at 42@42⅛c; seller May and June at 42@42½c; seller June at 42⅝@43c; and seller July at 43⅜@44c. Cash sales were reported of 20,000 bu at 38⅛c; 25,000 bu do at 38⅛c; 10,000 bu do at 38c; 2,000 bu on track at 39½c; 1,600 bu do at 39c. Total, 58,600 bu.

Oats were very quiet, and about ⅛c per bu lower than on Saturday, owing to a reported heavy feeling in New York. Seller the month sold at 30⅞@30⅝c; seller May was quoted at 34½@34⅝c, and seller June at 35¼@35⅛c. Sales were reported of 5,000 bu No. 2 at 30½c, and 15,000 bu do at 30⅝c.

Rye was dull and 1c lower; held at 70c for strictly fresh receipts of No. 2, with 69c generally the best bid. Regular No. 2 was quoted at 68@68½c. Sales were limited to 400 bu No. 2 at 70c.

Barley was quiet and unchanged; there being sellers at 50c for seller April, and buyers at 50c for car lots of regular No. 2. No. 3 was nominal at 45@47c. Cash sales were reported of 9,000 bu No. 2 at 50c, and 400 bu by sample at 70c.

The silk productions in different countries are estimated as follows:

Chinese Empire	$81,200,000
Japan	17,000,000
Persia	5,000,000
Asia Minor	5,000,000
Syria	1,800,000
Turkistan (China)	400,000
Turkistan	1,400,000
Corean Archipelago	100,000
France	25,000,000
Italy	39,000,000
Turkey in Europe	7,000,000
Spain and Portugal	3,200,000
Pontificial States	1,300,000
Greece	840,000
Morocco	300,000
Australia	1,280,000
India	24,000,000
America	80,000
Total	$214,900,000

The population of the United Kingdom and the number of statute acres under wheat for the undermentioned years:

Years.	Population.	Area under wheat. No. Acres.
1868	30,617,686	3,951,018
1870	30,986,460	3,773,663
1871	31,629,410	3,831,054

The farmers' deliveries of home grown wheat in the 150 towns of England and Wales for the week ending March 9, were 49,820 qrs., at an average price of 55s 8d, against 74,159 qrs. for the corresponding week in 1871, at an average price of 53s 8d, and against an average of the last five years of 58,026 qrs. for the corresponding weeks, at an average price of 54s 5d per qr. The approximate supply of wheat for the week ending March 9, 1872, including the farmers' deliveries in the Kingdom, plus the imports minus the exports, including the flour estimated as wheat, was equal to 333,323 qrs., against an estimated consumption of 400,000 qrs.

The imports of flour and grain into the United Kingdom for the week ending March 9, 1872, were: Flour, 38,161 cwts; wheat, 558,221 cwts; corn, 303,471 cwts; oats, 189,581 cwts; barley, 410,588 cwts; rye, nil; peas, 4,699 cwts; beans, 65,770 cwts. Total, 1,570,461 cwts. The exports during the same time were: Flour, 1,052 cwts; wheat, 4,694 cwts; corn, 440 cwts; oats, 436 cwts; barley, 780 cwts; rye, nil; peas, 233 cwts; beans, 1,654 cwts. Total, 9,306.

Advices from Odessa under date of the 7th of March, 1872, state that since the 1st of January last 30 cargoes of wheat had been cleared from that port for the United Kingdom. Of the then remaining stock there was not enough wheat in prime order to make up three full cargoes. The rivers were still frozen, and it was stated that spring shipments would be small from the south of Russia at present ruling prices.

Navigation at Dantzig and Odessa has reopened, but the Upper Baltic and Azov Sea ports were still closed by ice. Navigation on the Lower Danube had been resumed, but the Upper Danube was still closed on the 8th inst.

The last week in February and the first week in March were summer like in temperature throughout France, Germany, Holland, Denmark and Great Britain, but it was not expected to continue during all March and April. It caused a great depression in the flour market in Paris, and some failures resulted carrying prices still lower. The supplies of wheat at French provincial markets continued small.

The stock of wheat in Marseilles on the 29th of February, 1872, in granaries, docks and at entrepots, was 1,450,000 metrical quintaux, equal at 221 lbs avoirdupois each, or 5,340,833 Winchester bushels of 60 lbs each. The arrivals during February comprised 77 cargoes of wheat, with 394,600 metrical quintals.

Imports of foreign breadstuffs into the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, from Jan. 1 to March 1, for three years:

Wheat.	1870. cwts, 112 lbs.	1871. cwts, 112 lbs.	1872. cwts, 112 lbs.
Russia	2,564,983	2,065,978	3,886,376
Denmark	45,174	1,820	25,616
Germany	333,047	32,353	265,678
France	8,431	22,286	10,360
Austrian territor's	18,270	7,771	1,180
Turkey, etc	114,747	170,187	88,457
Egypt	84,775	[illegible]	449,818

The visible supply of grain, including stocks in store at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, frozen in on the New York Canals and in transit by rail, March 23, 1872:

In store at	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.
New York	2,216,770	629,346	1,419,775	177,768
Albany	5,000	4,000	150,000	69,000
Buffalo	592,989	172,000	379,339	30,484
Chicago	1,609,953	4,633,111	1,220,483	482,324
Milwaukee	1,811,000	[illegible]	274,920	111,219
Duluth	[illegible]			
Toledo	416,361	962,432	281,517	[illegible]
Detroit, March 16	323,620	79,412	174,517	13,918
Oswego	350,000	16,000	2,500	173,000
St. Louis	264,982	446,443	364,421	11,537
Boston	12,127	133,571	121,873	16,821
Toronto	226,224	2,500	56,418	36,348
Montreal	302,499	154,928	35,271	13,000
Philadelphia	185,000	119,000	150,000	15,000
Baltimore	75,000	180,000	45,000	5,000
Amount afloat on N. Y. Canals	1,115,203	1,053,213	553,075	309,064
Rail shipments for week	67,489	319,711	109,768	66,797
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total March 16, '72	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total March 25, '71	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Including amount afloat in vessels. Stock in store estimated.
†Estimated.
‡Exclusive of amount afloat in New York.

Foreign exports of breadstuffs from the United States to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, from Sept. 1:

From	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New York, to March 27	123,890	8,359,613	[illegible]
New Orleans, to Mar. 27	500	[illegible]	77,806
Philadelphia, to Mar. 23	5,310	632,419	994,369
Baltimore, to March 23	21,312	511,990	2,097,938
Boston, to March 23	10,369	50,338	742,211
San Francisco, to Mar. 25	40,736	1,666,638	[illegible]
Other ports to latest date	5,796	151,184	123,091
Total, 1871-72	182,505	10,882,170	11,982,924
Total, 1870-71	755,098	11,728,294	1,241,707
Total, 1869-70	645,460	14,816,683	14,818
Total, 1868-69	348,416	5,485,340	2,329,449

To the Continent:

From	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Rye, bu.
New York	5,677	2,155,682	352,016	518,239
Other ports to latest dates	2,331	278,318	97,661	
Total, 1871-72	8,008	2,433,970	449,677	518,239
Total, 1870-71	74,071	977,677	281,344	
Total, 1869-70	17,789	73,147	96,815	57,837

The foreign exports of provisions from New York for the week ending March 26, 1872, and the distribution of the same:

To	Pork, brls.	Beef, pkgs.	Lard, lbs.	Bacon, lbs.	Tallow, lbs.
Liverpool	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
London	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Glasgow	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Antwerp	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bremen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hamburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Havre	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W. Indies	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
B. N. Col.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Granada	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Venezuela	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mexico	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arg. Republic	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Africa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
China	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canary Is.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prev. week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W'k Mar. 5, '72	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W'k Feb. 27, '72	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W'k Feb. 20, '72	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

And 66,064 lbs of butter; 59,847 lbs of stearine, and 78,951 lbs of grease.

And from Nov. 1 to March 26, inclusive, for three years:

	1871-72.	1870-71.	1869-70.
Pork, brls	64,475	64,856	32,240
Beef, pkgs	48,613	95,312	34,073
Lard, lbs	84,432,026	37,518,307	13,854,097
Bacon, lbs	124,518,397	34,692,642	19,874,808
Butter, lbs	2,906,688	1,133,500	548,917
Cheese, lbs	7,368,837	13,227,920	7,391,033
Tallow, lbs	23,306,474	9,102,842	11,512,368

The exports of provisions to all foreign countries from all United States ports, for the years ending December, and for the 11 months ending Nov. 30, 1871:

	1868. 12 Mos. ending Dec. 31.	1869. 12 Mos. ending Dec. 31.	1870. 12 Mos. ending Dec. 31.	1871. 11 Mos. ending Nov. 30.
Pork, lbs	27,259,976	[illegible]	29,293,213	43,944,907
Beef, lbs	21,560,911	24,121,661	29,528,216	41,115,149
Bacon, lbs	41,041,444	29,452,606	24,848,996	101,390,753
Lard, lbs	50,122,144	33,087,718	40,191,967	121,218,753
Butter, lbs	1,385,209	1,584,444	2,079,101	3,012,548
Cheese, lbs	41,034,288	51,930,337	59,113,030	66,693,503
Tallow, lbs	17,334,417	32,915,338	28,814,257	50,618,913

LATEST.

In the afternoon the markets were very quiet. The following was the result of the call at half-past 3 o'clock:

Mess pork, seller the month offered at $11.30; do seller May, 1,500 brls sold at $11.50; closed at $11.50 bid, $11.52½ asked; do seller June, $11.70 bid, $11.75 asked; do seller July, $11.75 bid, $12 00 asked.

Lard, cash, $8.15 bid, $8 17½ asked; do seller the month, $8.15 bid, $8.17½ asked; do seller May, $8.30 bid, $8.35 asked; do seller June, 250 tcs sold at $8.47½; closed at $8 45 bid, $8.50 asked; do seller July, $8 70 asked.

Wheat, cash, 5,000 bu sold at $1 19⅞; closed at $1.19⅞ bid, $1.19⅞ asked; do seller May, 15,000 bu sold at $1.25; 25,000 bu at $1.25⅛; closed at $1.25⅛ bid, $1.25⅛ asked; do seller June, $1.25⅞ bid, $1.26⅛ asked.

Corn, cash or seller the month, 5,000 bu sold at 38c; closed at 38c bid, 38⅛c asked; do seller May, 15,000 bu sold at 42c; closed at 41⅞c bid, 42c asked; do seller May and June, 41⅝c bid, 41⅞c asked; seller June, 42c bid, 42⅜c asked; do seller July, 43⅛c bid, 44c asked.

Oats, cash or seller the month, 3,000 bu sold at 30⅝c, closed with 30⅝c asked; do seller May, 10,000 bu sold at 34⅜c, 5,000 bu at 34⅞c, closed at 34⅜c bid, 34⅞c asked; do seller June, 35c bid, 35⅛c asked.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, April 1.

BUTTER—There was nothing new to note under this head. The movement in good to choice grades was of a liberal character, but common and medium descriptions were more or less neglected. Prices were unchanged, ruling comparatively steady, as follows: Strictly choice dairy, packed, 25@27c; choice roll, 20@22c; common to fair do, 12@18c; fair to choice tub and firkin, 16@22c; inferior to common grades, 7@14c.

BAGGING—In this department of trade there was a fair degree of activity, and the market was again quoted steady and firm. Stocks are ample and all orders are being promptly filled. We quote: Stark, 39½c; Grahampton, 37½c; Philadelphia, 37½c; Ludlow, 37½c; Lewiston, 37c; American, 35c; Royal River, 35c; burlaps, bags, 21½@22½c; gunnies, single, 19½@20½c; do double, 28@[illegible]; wool sacks, 70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The demand was not large, but prices ruled firm at the following range: Stucco, $2 75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3.25; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, $1 25; white sand ₩ brl, $3 00@3.25; plastering hair, ₩ bu, $0.35@0.40; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@50.00; building brick, $14.00@16.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 ₩ brl.

BROOM CORN—There was a light demand, and prices favored buyers. We quote: Common at $40.00@70.00 ₩ ton; fair to medium, $80.00@90.00; choice, $100.00@110.00, and choice hurl, $140.00@160.00.

BEANS—Following are prices now current: $1.50@1 85 for common; $2.00@2 30 for fair to choice medium, and $2.25@2 60 for navy.

CHEESE—The cheese market was quiet and firm at former prices. We quote: New York factory, genuine, 20@21c; Western factory, 15@18c; Ohio factory, 18@19c.

COAL—Only a light demand existed for this article, but the meagre character of the supply induced a firmer feeling, and there were no sellers at any considerable concession from the quoted prices, which are as follows: Lehigh, prepared, $13.00; Lehigh, lump, $12 00; Lackawanna, $13 00; Erie, $10.00; Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $8 50@9.00; Indiana, $8.00; Hocking Valley, $7.50@8 00; Blossburg, $9.50@10.50; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—Trade is slack, yet prices are steady, as follows: Pork barrels, $1.20@1.30; lard tierces, $1.60@1.67; whiskey barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 45@50c. Staves and headings quoted at $18.00@20.00 for pork barrels.

EGGS—The market to-day was rather bare, and notwithstanding this fact the tendency of prices is to a lower range, with sales at 17@18c ₩ dozen for fresh packages.

FISH—Nothing new was developed in the fish market. A good demand existed, and the quoted prices were well sustained all around. The stocks are sufficient to meet the present requirements of the trade, but there is no surplus, and dealers do not seem anxious to realize save at tolerably full prices. We repeat our list, as follows: No. 1 whitefish, $6.25@6.50; No. 2 do, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, $10.00@10.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@9.00; No. 2 shore mackerel, $8.00@8.50; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.50; No. 1 shore kits, $2.00@2.10; No. 1 bay, $1.50@1.60; family kits, $1.15@1.20; bank cod, $6.00@6.50; George's cod, $7.00@7.50; box herring, No. 1, 40@45c; box herring, scaled, 45@50c; California salmon, half brl, $10 50@11.00.

FRUITS—DRIED—Business was generally reported good to-day, both the local and the interior demands being of a liberal character. Prices were without change, the market ruling firm at the annexed quotations: Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 16@17c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, old, 9@10c; do new, 12@12½c; French do 14@15c; raisins, new, $3.00@3.15; blackberries, 15½@16c; pitted cherries, 35@36c; peaches, pared, 22@23c; peaches, halves, 8½@9c; do, quarters, 7@8c; currants, 10@10½c; apples, new Southern, 8½@9c; do, new, Western, 8½@9½c; do, new Michigan, 10@11c.

GREEN FRUITS—Business was more active to-day, and prices were generally firmer, though without quotable change, the following being the ruling rates: Apples from store, $3.00@4.50; cranberries, $9.00@11.50 for wild, and $13.00@14.00 for cultivated; lemons, $5.00@5.50; oranges, Messina, ₩ box, $6.25@6.50; do, Palermo, $5.25@5.50.

GROCERIES—The grocery trade opens active this week, and a firm healthy tone pervades the market. The stocks of both staple and fancy goods are large, and all orders are being filled with despatch. Coffees and sugars are quoted firmer, in sympathy with New York, but no decided advance is looked for at present. The following are the prices current:

COFFEES—Choice Rio at 23½@24c; prime do at 22@23½c; good at 22½@23c; common at 21@21½c; O. G. Java at 28@29c; Singapore at 24½@24½c; Costa Rica at 24½@25c; Maracaibo at 24@24½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19@19½c; stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Rangoon, at 8¼@8½c; Carolina, at 9¼@9½c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, at 12½@12¾c; A, standard, at 12@12½c; A, No. 2, at 11⅞@12c; B, at 11⅝@11¾c; XC, at 11½@11⅝c; C, at 11⅛@11½c; choice brown, at 10¾@11c; fair do, at 9½@10c; New Orleans do, at 9@10c; molasses do, at 9@9½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, at $1.25@1.30; common molasses, at 30@35c; Porto Rico molasses, at 45@50c; good sugar-house syrup, at 40@50c; extra, at 60@65c; choice silver drips, at 40@60c; extra, at 60@65c; choice silver drips, extra fine, at 80@85c; New Orleans at 55@70c.

SPICES—Allspice, at 13½@14½c; cloves, at 19@20c; cassia, at 40@42c; pepper, at 21½@22c; nutmegs, at $1.20@1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, at 8½@9c; standard, at 6½@6¾c; German mottled, at 7½@7¾c; White Lily, at 7@7½c; White Rose, at 6½@7c; brown Windsor, at 4½@4¾c; palm, at 4@4½c.

STARCH—Gloss, at 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, at 6½@7c; common, at 5@6½c.

HAY—Was fairly active and the market for pressed descriptions was firm at the advance established last week. Loose hay was in liberal supply and dull. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $13.50@14.00; do, loose pressed, $13.00@13.50; prairie, beater pressed, $9.00@10.00. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $10.00@11.00; prairie, loose, $8.00@9.00. For delivery of pressed hay, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—A firm feeling was evinced on the part of holders, and the quoted prices were thoroughly sustained all around. We repeat our list as follows: Green city butchers', 9½c; green salted cured, light, 11½c; do heavy, 10½c; part cured, 10@11c; green frozen, 8@9c; murrain kip, 11½c; veal kip, 14c; green calf, 17½c; green city veal kip, prime, 15c; do calf, 18c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; grubby, 8c; scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 ₩ cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—Trade exhibited a moderate degree of activity and quotations were without essential alteration. We quote:

Horse-shoe iron	6½@6¾	
Bar iron	4 7-10@ 4 9-10	rates
Heavy band	5 3-10@ 5 5-10	rates
Light band	5 7-10@ 5 9-10	rates
Hoop	6 @ 6 2-10	rates
Oval	5 3-10@ 5 5-10	rates
Round and square	4 7-10@ 4 9-10	rates
Half oval and half round	4 6-10@ 4 8-10	rates
Russian iron, perfect	20	rates
Russia, No. 1 stained	18	rates
Sheet iron	6½	rates
Norway railroad	7½ @ 8	rates
German plow steel	9 @12	rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½ @11	rates
Spring and tire steel	9 @11	rates

LEATHER—This market presented no new features. There was an active demand at full rates. We quote:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ .37@ .40
Country harness	.35@ .37
Line city, ₩ lb	.40@ .42
Kip, ₩ lb	.80@1.00
Kip, veals	1.00@1.10
Oily upper No. 1, ₩ ft	[illegible]
City upper No. 2, ₩ ft	[illegible]
Country upper, No. 1	[illegible]
Collar, ₩ ft	[illegible]
Calf, city	1.20@1.40
Calf, country	1.10@1.25
Rough upper, 11 to 12 lbs	.35@ .38
Rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs	.30@ .34
Rough upper, damaged	.28@ .30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	.31@ .33
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	.31@ .33
"B A" sole	[illegible]

OAK.

Calf	$ 1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	1.00@ 1.10
Kip, No. 1, heavy	.75@ .85
Harness	.40@ .45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@[illegible]
French calf, 24 to 28 lbs	1.00@ 2.25
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.00@ 2.20
French calf, 30 to 38 lbs	1.80@ 2.00
French kip, 60 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

LUMBER—The inquiry from the country is gradually improving, and quotations, as a general rule, are fully sustained. The stocks of choice grades are rather small. Hardwood lumber was in meagre request, but firm. We quote:

First and second clear	$48.00@52.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@48.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	42.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	22.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00
Common flooring, dressed first	35.00@38.00
Common flooring, dressed second	29.00@30.00
Wagon box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	34.00@36.00
B stock boards	25.00@28.00
Common boards	20.00@21.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	18.00@20.00
Fencing	18.00@19.00
Joists and scantlings, 18@24 feet	20.00@26.00
Pickets, square	16.00@18.00
Pickets, flat	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, split	20.00@22.00
Cedar posts, round	[illegible]
Lath	4.50@ 4.75
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.50@ 3.50
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.75@ 4.00

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	30.00@30.00
Ash (dry)	20.00@30.00
Whitewood (dry)	20.00@32.00
Black walnut (clear)	50.00@75.00
Hickory	25.00@50.00
Cherry	30.00@50.00

ON TRACK.

There was a moderate demand, and former prices were fully sustained. We quote:

A or Star shingles	$3 25@3 50
No 1 sawed shingles	1.50@2 00

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—There was a good inquiry for tin plate and other leading articles, and the prevailing feeling was one of firmness. The stocks are equal to all requirements of the trade. We quote as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14 50; do 12x12, $15.00; do 14x20, $12 50; do roofing, IC, $14.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 47c; small, 48c; bar, 49c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 42c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 38c; tin'd copper, 37c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 16 and 6, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 20 per cent discount; fence wire, by ton, 7½c per lb; bdls, 7½c net.

NAILS—Few new features were noticeable in this market to-day. The demand was moderately large, and prices were firm upon the basis of $5 25. We quote: 10d to 60d, per keg, $5.25; 8d, per keg, $5.50; 6d per keg, $5.75; 4d per keg, $6.00; 3d per keg, $6 75; fine 3d per keg, $8.00; blue 2d, common, per keg, $9.00; clinch, $7 50.

OILS—The oil trade was reported fairly active to-day, and the general market seemed firmer. Linseed is tending higher. We quote: Carbon, 24c; extra winter lard, 80@82c; No. 1, 73c; No. 2, 63c; linseed, raw, 95c; do, boiled, $1 00; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.10@2.20; neats' foot oil, 90c@$1.00; do, strictly pure, $1.10; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, $1.00; turpentine, 85c.

POULTRY—This market was only fairly active, but prices ruled firm as follows: Chickens, dressed, per dozen, $4.00@5 50; turkeys do, ₩ lb, 18@20c; mallard ducks, $2.00@2.25 per dozen; small do, $1.50@1 25.

POTATOES—The inquiry was small, and, as the receipts during the next few days will be large, the views of holders are weak, with light sales to-day at the annexed range of prices: 85@90c for good Western, and at 90@95c for good straight Ohio peachblows.

SEEDS—Were in meagre request, and prices were little better than nominal. We quote: Timothy at $2 20@2.40 for inferior to poor, and $2.50@2.70 for good to prime. Clover at $4 25@5 75 for common to prime, and $5 00@5 75 for mammoth. Millet at 80@85c, and Hungarian at 80@90c.

SALT—The general demand was good, and prices were firm, as follows: Saginaw, fine, $2.15; Onondaga, fine, $2 15; coarse, $2 15; and diamond C, $2.40 per brl; Ashton dairy, $5.00 per bag.

TEAS—There was a moderate inquiry for teas, and former rates were being realized. We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 58@63c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra, $1 20@1.35; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@$1.10; common imperial, 73@80c; good to choice, do, 90c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 75@90c; choice to extra, $1.25@1.40; choice to extra leaf Japan, 95c@$1 10; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; common to fine Oolong, 60@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@$1 00.

TOBACCO—In this branch of trade there were no new features to note. A steady fair movement is witnessed, and the subjoined quotations are fully sustained:

CHEWING—Extra, 95@$1 00; choice, 85@90c; common, 65@70c; poor, 55@60c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 70@80c; black, pound, 55@65c.

WOOD—No change took place in the wood market. There was a moderate inquiry at the following prices: Beech, $12.00; maple, $13 00; hickory, $14 00; slabs, $8.00@9 00 delivered.

WOOL—Choice and desirable grades met with a fair demand, and as stocks are low, the feeling among holders is one of firmness. We quote as follows:

Washed, fine, in good condition	60@64c
Washed, medium, in good condition	62@68c
Washed, coarse	60@65c
Unwashed, fine	34@40c
Unwashed, medium	40@50c
Unwashed, coarse	42@48c
Tub-washed, prime condition	75@78c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	68@73c

Dingy and poorly washed wool, 2@10c less; burry and cotted wool, 3@15c less.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, April 1.

CATTLE—Received since Saturday, 2,986. Received during March, 53,170. The cattle trade opened extremely dull this morning, and did not attain more than a fair degree of activity at any time during the day, though there were free sellers at an ¼c decline from last week's prices. Buyers were out in goodly numbers, but the less favorable tone of advices from the East checked operations, and the volume of business was small. The quality was good, the offerings embracing numerous droves that were really choice, but buyers and sellers could not agree as to values, and comparatively few changed hands. The market closed dull and easy.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,500 lbs and upward	$6.75@6.90
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3-year to 5 year-old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	6.15@6.40
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.75@6.00
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	5.00@5.50
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.75@5.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.75@4.75
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	3.00@3 50

HOGS—Received since Saturday, 5,259; received during March, 170,785. The hog market was lacking in activity, and prices, without being quotably lower, were weak and unsettled. Aside from New York buyers, there were few operators, and trading was slow from the opening to the close. The range of prices was $4 00@4 55, though most of the transfers were within the range of $4.20@4.30. The market closed easy at $4 00@4 20 for inferior to common; at $4.25@4 35 for medium; and at $4 40@4 50 for good to choice. We note the following

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
45	203	$4.25	33	185	$4.30	40	237	$4 25
56	232	4.35	65	194	4.30	47	206	4.25
49	247	4.30	129	201	4.30	52	272	4.45
128	160	4.25	57	167	4.25	60	200	4.30
39	215	4.30	57	199	4.20	67	171	4.25
62	208	4.30	71	200	4.20	135	203	4.30
53	210	4.25	51	338	4.50	39	208	4.20
55	201	4.25	54	182	4.25	53	210	4.25
76	184	4.25	65	267	4.55	73	167	4.25

SHEEP—The sheep trade was active and firm at former prices. The supply was light, and all sold early at good figures. The receipts during the month of March were 38,170.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Herkimer County Dairy Market.

LITTLE FALLS, March 31.—The spring market now begins to open, and more buyers are present this week than for some time past.

Butter comes in quite freely, and there has been a large delivery, a hundred tubs having been bought and shipped during one day. The market has been active, and prices have ranged from 32c to 36c, according to quality. Some of the butter, as is usual with the spring make, is rather pale, while lots made by those who are using skilfully the new coloring material—"annotoine"—the shade is almost if not quite equal to grass make.

The delivery in cheese has been light and wholly confined to farm dairies. Prices have run from 12c to 16c for fair to good lots and a little higher for fancy. We hear of no new factory coming into market, but many factories are now in full blast, and we shall soon see our streets lined with cheese dealers and factorymen on regular market days. The furious storms of last week put all the country roads in an impassable condition, and the early part of this week has been spent in digging out. We are now having mild weather, and the snow is melting, but it will require quite a thaw to clear the roads, many of which are piled with snow from 10 to 12 feet deep in places for a considerable distance. Farmers are wishing for rain or a "big thaw," especially those who have had to draw water with teams or melt snow to slake the thirst of the herds. "The oldest inhabitant" does not remember when such a dearth of water has prevailed in Herkimer during winter as we have had this season. Cows are comparatively cheap for this section—from $40 to $50 per head. Some predict that prices will advance.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Total beeves this week, 8,260, or 500 more than the previous week. For to-day we have 185 cars at Communipaw, 99 at One Hundredth street, and 28 at Weehawken, making 4,940 on sale. A majority of the cattle are common, and there is a decline from ¼c to ½c per lb on such at the close. Fat droves not plenty, and only about ¼c lower; a few first pick reached 14c, with very fine at 13½c; prime, 13c; pretty fair droves at 12c, with a good many rather common at 11@11½c, average scant 12c, and some stock left unsold. 10 cars Illinois common, strong 6½ cwt, sold at 11@12½c; 16 cars good, 7½ cwt, 12@13c, of Indiana, 6¾ cwt, 11½c; 4 cars Ohio, 7¼ cwt, 11½@12½c; lot of Western bulls, 4½@5½c.

Sheep—Total, 21,100, or 6,380 more than previous week, with 7,300 to day. Market rules slow and prices ½c lower, or 10c for prime, 9½c for fair, and 7½@8c for poor. One deck choice Canadas, 156 lbs, sold at 10½c; car good 90 lbs Ohios, 9½c; car 88 lbs Indianas, 8¾c; car 82 lbs Ohios, 8½c. Market closes very dull.

Total hogs for the week, 22,000, or 6,000 less than last week. Market steady at 4½@5½c for live, and 6½@6¾c for dressed. 180 to 200 lbs selling at 6⅛@6¼c. There were 31 cars live arrived to-day, all for slaughterers.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 1.—The dry goods market was moderately active and firm, at 11½@12c for printed calicoes; 12½@13c for Dolly Varden styles of calicoes; 13c for Oriental rubies and Washington robes and purples; 16c for Lancaster cambrics; 8½@8⅝c for good and extra standard printing cloths; Pacific Mills, Dolly Varden percales, 27½c; Oriental percales, 32c; Pacific lawns, 16½c; do Dolly Varden organdies, 30c; paper cambrics, 13½c; Amoskeag corset jeans, 14½c; Naumkeag satteens, 17c; Red Cross wigans, 14c; do G do, 13½c; Iron Cross do, 16c; J. & P. Coats and Clark's six-cord spool cotton thread, 70c; Hadley do, 65c; Willimantic, 70c; do three-cord, 75c; Atlantic A, Brown sheetings, 15c; do H, 14½c; do D, 13c; do P, 13½c; do L, fine, 13½c; do V, shirting, 12½c; Augusta drills, 15@15½c; Wamsutta muslins, 21c; New York mills, 21@22½c; Daval mills, 19c; Auburn A, 15c; Bloom B, 14c; do E, 13½c; Constitution, 14c; Forestdale, 16c; Hollowell Q, 14c; Hill's Semper Idem, 17c; Lonsdale, 18c; do cambric muslins, 25½c.

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.—Beeves in fair demand this week and firmer. Sales of 1,650 head, extra Pennsylvania and Western steers, at 8@8½c; fair to good, 6¾@7¼c; common, 5@6c per pound.

Sheep in fair demand. Sales of 14,000 head at 7@10½c per pound.

Hogs in fair demand. Sales of 3,200 head at $6.50@7.50 per cwt.

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, April 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 1, $1.30; No. 2, $1.20¾. Oats steady; No. 2, 32c. Corn firm; No. 2, 38½c. Rye dull and lower; No. 1, 63½c. Barley dull and drooping; No. 2, 57c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat scarce and firm; red, $1.76@1.78; white, $1.80@2.00. Corn in improved demand; yellow, 63@65c; mixed, 64@65c. Oats firmer; white, 54@55c; mixed, 51@53c.

PROVISIONS—Small business, in buyers' favor.

WHISKEY—90c.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 1.—COTTON—More active; middling uplands, 23½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, shade firmer; receipts, 10,000 brls; super Western and State, $6.30@6 65; common to good extra, $6.70@7.00; good to choice, $7.05@7.65; white wheat Western extra, $7.70@8.30; extra Ohio, $7.00@8.00; extra St. Louis, $7.10@9.65. Rye flour steady at $4.10@5.10. Wheat firmer; no receipts; common No. 2 Chicago spring, $1 50@1.51; prime No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.54; No. 1 Duluth spring, $1.60; winter red Western, $1.70. Rye dull; State, 88c. Barley quiet; Western, 83c; two-rowed State, 75c. Malt unchanged. Corn firm; receipts, 46,000 bu; Western mixed, 71½@72c; yellow, 72@72½c; white, 83c. Oats dull; receipts, 10,000 bu; Western, 53@55½c; Ohio, 55@56c.

EGGS—Firm at 22@23c.

HOGS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; Rio, 18@20c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 8½@8⅝c; Cuba, 8½@9c. Molasses dull; New Orleans, 55@68c. Rice quiet at 8½@9c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 12½c; refined, 22⅜c.

TURPENTINE—Dull at 69c.

Total stock of grain in warehouse:

Wheat	2,090,000
Corn	554,000
Oats	1,395,000
Rye	353,000
Barley	197,000

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; new mess, $12 87½; prime, $10 75; new prime mess, $12 50@12.75; mess, or June, $13 12½; July, $13.25. Beef unchanged; mess, $9 00@10 50; extra, $10.50@12.00; hams steady at 22@26c; tierce dull; prime mess, 18@20c; India mess, 19@21c. Cut meats quiet; hams, 9½c; shoulders, 5@5½c; middles quiet; long clear, 7c; clear bellies, 7½c. Lard unchanged; No. 1 to prime steam, 8½@9c; kettle, 9c; April, 9c.

BUTTER—Steady; Western, 11@24c.

CHEESE—Heavy at 13@15c.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 87½@88c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, April 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firmer; Pennsylvania, $1 83@1 85. Corn steady. Oats steady; Western, 51@53c. Rye quiet at 90c@$1 13.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, $13 00@13.25. Bulk shoulders, 4½@4¾c; sides, 6@6½c; clear rib, 6½@6¾c. Bacon shoulders, 5¾c; sides, 7½c; clear rib, 7¾c. Sugar-cured hams, 12½@13c. Lard dull; steam, 8¾c; kettle, 9@9½c.

WHISKEY—89c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, April 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; red, $1 58@1 70. Corn in fair demand and higher; 46c. Rye steady at 90@92c. Oats steady at 38@43c. Barley quiet at 60@75c.

OILS—Unchanged.

EGGS—Steady at 15c.

BUTTER—Steady at 28@32c.

CHEESE—Steady at 18@19c.

PROVISIONS—Pork—An advance asked; none established; asking $12 00; offering $11.75. Lard dull and nominal at 8½@8¾c. Bulk meats dull and drooping; shoulders, 3¾c; sides, 5½@5¾@6¼c. Bacon dull and drooping; shoulders, 4½c; sides, 6½@7c; but little done.

HOGS—Dull and drooping at $4 25@4 55.

WHISKEY—Dull and lower at 83c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, April 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet and firm; No. 1 red winter, $1.65; No. 2, $1.55. Corn steady at 52c. Oats quiet and steady at 43c.

PETROLEUM—Refined steady; little done; 21c for car lots; 22@22½c for trade lots.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, April 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm for best grades; super winter, $5 50; extra, $6.00; XX, $6.50; XXX, $7 00@7.55. Wheat strong; simple lots No. 3 Chicago spring, $1.48; No. 3 fall, $1 82@1.83; No. 2 red winter, $1.90. Corn opened dull, but closed active; No. 2 mixed, on track, 40c; do, in elevator, 40½@41c. Oats dull and unchanged. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork in some demand at $11.50, but held higher; only order trade. Dry salt meat nominal. Bacon heavy; shoulders, 4½c; clear rib, 6¾c; clear, 7c; order lots, ½c higher; sugar-cured hams, 10@12c. Lard, small lots kettle, 8¾c.

HOGS—Dull, at 3½@4½c.

CATTLE—Quiet, at 3½@6½c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, April 1.—TOBACCO—Firm and unchanged.

COTTON—Steady, at 23½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firmer; extra family, $7 25. Grain quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Dull and nothing doing. Bacon shoulders, 5¾@5½c; clear rib, 6¾@6¾c; clear, 6¾@7c. Bulk shoulders, 4@4¾c; clear rib, 5½@5¾c; clear, 6½c. Mess pork quiet at $12 00.

WHISKEY—Steady at 85c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, April 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat a shade better and firm; No. 1 white Michigan, $1 68; amber Michigan, $1 58¼; No. 2 red, $1 55@1.57½. Corn firm; high mixed, 47½@47¾c; low mixed, 47½c; yellow, 48c. Oats steady; No. 1, 41½c; No. 2, 39½c; Michigan, 40c.

PROVISIONS—Pork and lard quiet and unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Large receipts; dull; superfine, $6.50; double extra, $7.00@7.25; treble extra, $7 75@8.00. Corn, Receipts large; drooping; mixed, 70c; white, 73@75c. Oats quiet; 56@58c. Bran quiet and scarce; $1.00.

HAY—Scarce; prime, $35.00; choice, $38.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; mess, $13 00. Bacon dull; 5½, 7½@7¾c. Hams, sugar-cured, 10½@11c. Lard dull; tierce, 9½c; keg, 10½c.

GROCERIES—Sugar dull; inferior, 5@8½c; fair, 8¾c; fully fair to prime, 9½c. Molasses dull; plantation reboiled, 40@48c. Coffee quiet and steady; fair to prime, 19½@20½c.

MONETARY—Sterling, 20½; sight, ⅛c premium; gold, 110⅛.

COTTON—Strong; sales 4,500 bales good ordinary at 21½c; low middlings, 21¾c; middlings, 22½c; receipts, 3,761 bales; exports—Liverpool, 5,331 bales; Havre, 2,918 bales; New York, 514 bales; stock, 146,281 bales.

MARINE.

To estimate the vast amount of pine, and the lumber destroyed last fall, by the terrible fire, which swept like a burning simoon over miles of country, would be next to impossible. History furnishes no parallel of such an appalling calamity. Not only life was destroyed, but forests, mills, lumber, and every ignitable substance for miles was consumed. Wisconsin and Michigan will not soon forget the conflagration of October, 1871.

The principal feature in towns and villages which were consumed was lumber. The medium estimate of damage in the Green Bay region alone is $400,000; that on the Wolf River is figured at $300,000. This lumber, together with fifteen mammoth saw-mills, were all burned. Of course, no exact estimate can be made, as the books were consumed, and, in many instances, the names also. When we take into consideration that one magnificent mill, owned by Messrs. Spaulding & Co., valued at $85,000, was literally consumed in an hour, we can easily see that calculation was out of the question.

Millions of feet were piled in yards and on the docks ready to be shipped, while these mills were constantly at work, throwing off thousands of feet daily, in order to clear the field of logs, preparatory to the winter cutting.

This great loss must, in a measure, affect the price and supply.

The damage on the Bay Shore might be obviated to some great extent if lumbermen could throw into the streams not navigable a three years' supply of logs. The opening of navigation being so late this spring, the rates of lumber must be made accordingly, but will no doubt compare favorably with the opening of the season of 1871. Notwithstanding the defeat of the lumber section in the Chicago Relief bill which was fought so nobly by the eloquent Senators from Michigan, lumber will not range materially higher. Chicago, with her ready facilities for forwarding to country buyers, and the immense amount of stock kept constantly on hand, of choice grades, affording interior merchants the best opportunity of selecting their stock, must necessarily make the Garden City for years to come the leading commercial lumber market west of the great chain of lakes. The opening prices will be about—according to the best information obtained—the same as at the opening of the season of 1871. At these prices country purchasers will not buy to any great extent—$17 00@18 00 being the ruling figures for piece stuff. As the Straits of Mackinac are not expected to be open before the 10th of May, the arrivals of lumber from Duncan City and points on Lake Huron will necessarily be small. It is anticipated that lake freights on lumber will open upon the basis of $2.25@2 50 for Manistee, and $2.75 from Muskegon. Other ports in proportion.

The Chicago Lumbermen's Association will meet as usual during the coming season at the Exchange Building, which has been rebuilt on its former site. The building affords ample accommodations for the meeting of lumber-shippers, where rates are established, prices quoted, and other lumbering interests fully discussed. The officers of 1871 will retain their former positions.

Although the facilities of former years have been greatly interrupted, in consequence of the destruction of wharves, yards, and everything pertaining to the receiving and reshipment of lumber, orders are filled and bills marked with the same promptness as heretofore, and country dealers suffer no delay from the inconvenience. The wonderful rapidity with which docks have been reconstructed, bridges rebuilt, and the machinery of adaptation has been put in motion in this phoenix metropolis is a marvel even to ourselves. This building, which is at the foot of Franklin street, will be completed about May 1, prox.

—The dates of the opening of the Straits every season for the past eighteen years are as follows: 1854, April 25; 1855, May 1; 1856, May 2; 1857, May 1; 1858, April [illegible]; 1859, April 4; 1860, April 13; 1861, April 29; 1862, April 18; 1863, April 17; 1864, April 23; 1865, April 21; 1866, April 29; 1867, May [illegible]; 1868, April 19; 1869, April 23; 1870, April 18; 1871, April 3.

—One of our foreign exchanges says: One of the most formidable obstructions to the quick despatch of merchant vessels, now so necessary to meet the urgent demands of shippers and others engaged in the transit of goods, is attributed to the system of paying an advance of wages to seamen before joining the ships in which they are about to serve. Shipowners lose large sums of money and much valuable property from this cause, and have long, but in vain, contended with the evils of the practice. The Board of Trade, by strictly enforcing the provisions of the Merchant acts, have done much to benefit the shipping community, but although they do not countenance advance payments to seamen, no direct stand has yet been made against the practice.

—St. Louis is about to embark in iron ship-building, an association for that purpose having been formed. The capital stock is placed at $5,000,000, and may be increased by a vote of the stockholders to any amount not exceeding $10,000,000. Among the Directors are some of the best known merchants and capitalists of St. Louis.

—The following table exhibits the number and tonnage of vessels arriving in Chicago for the past ten years:

Years.	Tonnage.	Vessels.
1862	7,417	1,931,692
1863	8,678	2,172,611
1864	[illegible]	2,172,868
1865	10,112	2,106,859
1866	11,084	2,258,872
1867	12,230	2,266,677
1868	13,174	2,984,591
1869	13,730	3,123,400
1870	12,739	3,069,265
1871	12,330	3,096,101

—The dates of the opening and closing of the Erie Canal since 1846 are as follows:

Year.	Opened.	Closed.
1846	April 16	November 25
1847	May 1	November 30
1848	May 1	December 9
1849	May 1	December 5
1850	April 22	December 11
1851	April 15	December 8
1852	April 20	December 16
1853	April 20	December 20
1854	May 1	December 2
1855	April 1	December 10
1856	April 5	December 4
1857	April 6	December 15
1858	April 28	November 29
1859	April 15	December 12
1860	April 25	December 12
1861	May 1	December 10
1862	May 1	December 10
1863	May 1	December 10
1864	April 30	December 3
1865	May 1	December 12
1866	May 1	December 12
1867	May 1	December 9
1868	April 28	December 8
1869	May 6	December 10
1870	May 10	December 8
1871	April 24	November 29

*Partially.

—The following is a statement of the number of vessels which cleared from the principal collection districts on the ocean and lakes in the coastwise trade during the month of November, 1871, taken from the official report of the Treasury Department:

District of Chicago, Ill	1,060
District of Michigan	97
District of Milwaukee, Wis	628
District of New York, N. Y	452
District of Buffalo Creek, N. Y	433
District of Huron, Mich	398
District of Miami, Ohio	374
District of Cuyahoga, Ohio	285
District of Detroit, Mich	276
District of Oswego, N. Y	263
District of Superior, Wis	262
District of Boston, Mass	235
District of [illegible]	172
District of Philadelphia, Pa	158

BRADLAUGH ON THE PRINCE.

A Letter from the English Republican.

The Rev. Hugh McSorley, Vicar of St. Paul's Tottenham, recently delivered a sermon and recited a poem of his own composition on the inestimable blessing of the recovery of the Prince of Wales; and this called out a letter from Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, of which the following is a portion:

Your poetry is marvellous. The ghosts of Dante, Tasso, Shelley, and Burns—if Mr. D. D. Home speaks the truth—must take great interest in your productions. I commence with the following choice *morceau*:

In the midst of deepest sorrow, when men's hearts began to fail,
And the stately city trembled like a forest in a gale—
Not the oldest man amongst us e'er remembers such a day,
When the English nation prostrate fell upon their knees to pray,
All their hopes on God reposing, on their God who never fails.
"Save!" they cried, "from his great danger, save, now save the Prince of Wales."

Very beautiful, especially that about the stately city trembling like a forest. Mincing lane dealt in tallow; the Stock Exchange men beared consols in view of probable death; silk merchants greedily traded in black, so that mourners may be fashionable; and you say that "the stately city trembled like a forest in a gale." "The English nation prostrate fell upon their knees," I maintain is a pretty figure of speech, despite that my learned friend declares that prostrate means lying at length, or with the body extended on the ground or other surface. That the English nation was on its knees is indisputable. The exceptions would be rare. Prince Teck was perhaps on his knees, but this is a question he must settle with Princess Mary of Cambridge. The Duke of Edinburgh was busy arranging the lawsuit which is not to come before the English public, but perhaps you do not reckon these small Germans as part of the English nation.

Quickly o'er the broad Atlantic sped the news of England's grief,
And our cousins like our ownselves found in prayer their sole relief.
Blood is thicker far than water; kindred sympathy is felt:
Back the cable brought the tidings how a kinsman's heart can melt.
O forbid it, Heavenly Father, two such nation's e'er should see,
In the actions of each other, aught but purest charity.

An American, to whom I read the words italicised, expressed himself forcibly and with many adjectives to the opinion that you were slightly mistaken. He says that they troubled themselves much more about James Fisk and the Alabama claims than they did about the Prince of Wales. As for blood being thicker than water, this Yankee told me that the greatest remembrance they have in the States of the Hanoverian Family is that ties of blood did not prevent the hiring of Hesse Cassel troops to burn and plunder American villages less than ninety years ago. Do you think Jonathan saw the "purest charity" in the ships sent out from English ports to prey on her commerce during the Secession war? If you will write nonsense, keep to your Bible, Hugh McSorley.

With one more extract from your hymn of praise I conclude my quotations:

Hallelujah! praise Jehovah, where the Ganges rolls along;
Let its banks reverberate with strains of happy, holy song.
Waft the gladsome tidings onward till the Magi hear the sound;
And the mountain tops of Persia with the glorious news rebound.
Let the frozen regions Northward, lands of everlasting snow,
Melt beneath the genial influence as they feel the hallowed glow.
God in mercy has extended to our Prince the day of grace;
From his heart has banished sorrow, and has wiped tears from his face.
May that grace begin to ripen, and in glory may it end.
May he be of truth a bulwark, and of all that's good a friend;
May he take a stand befitting his exalted destiny,
Foremost, leader, pointing onwards, and as our Prince should ever be
And when in the course of nature he ascends the royal throne,
May the name of Albert Edward through the universe be known
As the one to whom God's people can their enemies refer
For a monument of mercy, and the power of fervent prayer.
Hallelujah! praise Jehovah; loudly praise his sacred name.
Millions now with hearts rejoicing echo back the sacred theme.

Buddhists and Brahmins are not much in the habit of praising Jehovah near the Ganges, and the Christians dwelling by its banks for the last eighty or ninety years have worshipped little save the pagoda tree. The "mountain tops of Persia," rebounding with the glorious news, would be almost as funny as Lombard street and the Bank of England trembling like a forest in a gale. Your climax is the melting condition of the frigid zone. Blegg, the groom, died, but the Prince lives, and the snows melt with joy. Fifty Hindoo mutineers are blown from guns near the Ganges, and the river's banks reverberate with strains of happy, holy joy, because the Prince of Wales is again in condition to kill pigeons at Hurlingham.

I concur with you in your wish that the Prince of Wales may "be of truth a bulwark." It will be a novelty in the family. George I., George II., George III., George IV., and William IV., all lied both to ministers or friends—sometimes to both. It will be pleasant to have a change of habits in the Brunswick race. But the Prince has already given us hope; his admirable evidence in the Mordaunt case is written deep in the hearts of his loyal admirers. "Millions now with hearts rejoicing," and the agricultural laborers are not only striking for wages in South Warwickshire, but their condition is so deplorable that even the *Daily Telegraph* says they ought to have struck "generations ago."

The notion of referring to Albert Edward as a "monument of mercy," and the result of "the power of prayer," is sublime. In 1871 sober men died, starved and fever-stricken, and a Prince famed for anything rather than temperance is saved by the special interposition of Jehovah. If God's people are to boast, and throughout the world to refer to Albert Edward, tell me, Hugh McSorley, what sort of unfortunates would be left for the devil's congregation? If Albert Edward is to be our foremost leader, is it to be in a retrograde strategic movement as in Hampshire? or, with the example of his royal cousin of Cambridge to guide us, is he to furnish an example of Crimean bravery? Or should we, remembering Cumberland and Klosterseven, admit that our Guelphs are scarcely warriors? Is he to be leader in our State Councils? He, one of a family who avoid our language; he, descended from George II., who betrayed English honor for Hanoverian interests; he, great-grand-child of George III., who, with the help of Bute, sold the State Councils of England to France; he, nephew of drunken, dissipated, licentious, lying George IV.; of obstinate, vacillating, mad, and mean William IV.; he may lead in the rear at Hurlingham, or come to the front at idiot asylum fetes; but where else, this God-saved Prince?

C. BRADLAUGH.

Rude Conduct of Americans at the Vatican.

From the Osservatore Romano.

We have to record the very unbecoming conduct of certain Americans who visited the Vatican library on Monday last. Being invited to leave at the usual hour for closing, they threatened to throw the *custode* out of the window for his courteous intimation, and their insolence was such that he had to call in the Swiss guards to drive them out. Nor was this all, for one of the four returned to the Pontifical Palace about 4 o'clock, and hearing that the museum was then closed, broke out into the most violent invectives against the Holy Father, the Papal Court, the Catholic faith, ending with ridiculous menaces, and lamentations that the new rulers had not made a *tabula rasa* of everything that is most sacred and venerable in the Eternal City. Such facts need no comment.

THE NAVAL WEAPON OF THE FUTURE.

English Officers Watching Our Navy—The School of "Torpedoing" at Newport.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: It may interest your readers to know that the Americans have commenced the reconstruction of their navy, in doing which they seem fully alive to the fact that torpedoes will in all probability become the principal and main naval weapon of the future, whether used offensively or defensively, whether by vessels designed for cruising or for harbor defence. This fact cannot be too forcibly borne in mind by us, who confidently rely on heavy guns and armored vessels designed for an artillery encounter, and not constructed so as best to manipulate and fight the torpedo. Naval authorities in the United States appear unanimously to hold the opinion that the torpedo will be the chief naval weapon of the future. Not only is it an opinion, but it is being acted upon with great energy.

A school of "torpedoing" has been formed at Newport, Rhode Island, where a number of naval officers are instructed in the practical employment of torpedoes in suitable and purpose-built vessels. As many as twenty go through the class at a time, when they enter into all the details of torpedoing, theoretically and practically, just as the advanced class of artillery officers at Shoeburyness enter into the details appertaining to gunnery. The course lasts several months, and the officers have the great advantage of seeing and taking part in the numerous torpedo experiments which are constantly going on there during the mild weather. So much for education.

Each vessel of the United States navy now carries, besides a number of towing torpedoes, an arrangement whereby a torpedo containing a little over 100 pounds of powder can be boomed out some 24 feet in front of the cut-water. The ironclad monitors, about thirty in all, are fitted with booms for torpedoes, to be worked from their decks, and it is considered that they will thus become very formidable vessels for harbor defence, where, from a narrowness of channel, and other reasons, speed is not of prime importance. Twelve powerful tugs, which were built during the war, are having tubular outriggers fitted in their forecastles. This arrangement consists essentially of a tube, with suitable valves, through which is thrust another and longer cast-iron tube, carrying the torpedo, which can pass through the first tube on to its outer extremity. The whole apparatus is entirely hidden from the view of an enemy, who cannot, therefore, from the appearance of the vessel, divine her dangerous character. A minute description of these tubular outriggers will be sent to the proper authorities. It is asserted that four torpedoes can be thrust out and fired per minute in this way. These tugs are only intended for use during the night, as their engines and boilers are much exposed, and a single shot would be almost certain to place them *hors de combat*. These, as well as the other outrigger torpedoes, are fired by an electrical fuse and small frictional machine.

The United States Government are so well satisfied with the torpedo experiments and their results that three special torpedo vessels have quite recently been commenced—one at the Boston Navy Yard, one at New York, and the third in one of the Southern navy yards. The Boston torpedo vessel is to have a length of 175 feet, beam 35 feet, and free board 8 or 9 feet; she is to be protected to a certain extent with iron, and great stress is laid on her speed, which it is hoped will exceed sixteen knots. I will not apologize for trespassing on your space, etc., for the simple reason that no more important subject can be discussed at the present time than the probable effect that the practical application of torpedoes to sea-going vessels of high speed may have on the naval supremacy of Great Britain.

JOHN T. BUCKNILL, R. E.

Portland, Me., Feb. 26.

The Execution of a French Murderer.

Joseph Lemettre, who, during a period of eight years, committed a series of horrible crimes, without being detected, until the 25th of June last, when he was taken in the act of robbery, has expiated his crimes on the Place of Marquise, a small town situated between Boulogne and Calais. Lemettre was only in his 26th year, and he was condemned to death on the several charges of robbing, arson, and murder. The following account of the execution afterwards appeared in a London paper. Heinderech, now the sole "*executeur des hautes oeuvres*" for the whole of France, received orders to proceed from Paris to Marquise, with his four assistants and his guillotine, to carry out the sentence of the law.

On Monday at 10 p. m. the Abbe Fennel, Aumonier of the Prison of St. Omer, proceeded to Lemettre's cell and informed him that his several petitions had been rejected, and that he was to die the next morning. Up to this time Lemettre had always exhibited, at his arrest, in prison, during and since his trial, a self-possession and calmness almost amounting to hardihood, but, on learning that all hopes of escape were past, all his bravado forsook him, his teeth chattered against each other, and he sank on to his pallet, where he had to be supported for a considerable time. He eventually recovered himself, and his great self-possession never after forsook him. He next confessed and partook of the Last Sacrament. Shortly after which the *greffier* of the Cour d'Assises read the sentence of death as confirmed by the Cour de Cassation, as also the dismissal of his petition for pardon. This over, he was conducted by gendarmes to a carriage in waiting, in which he was accompanied by the Aumonier and two gendarmes, and a mounted escort of eight gendarmes, which was increased at each small town through which they passed on their road to Marquise by the gendarmerie of the neighborhood, until the escort amounted to forty; close behind them was a second carriage containing five brethren of the order of St. Leonard, whose establishment was at St. Omer, and who attend all executions in the North of France, one of their vows being to attend executions, claim the body, to which they give the last offices, and afford it Christian burial.

The dismal procession reached Marquise at half-past 5, and Lemettre, who had passed the whole time in saying prayers and counting his "chaplet," was temporarily lodged in a private house, with the Aumonier and brethren of St. Leonard, who prayed with him and exhorted him to die calmly. He appeared perfectly resigned, and answered all questions put to him. The Abbe Fennel, addressing those present, said that Lemettre died as a Christian, that he had confessed his crimes and sought pardon of God and man, and more especially did he hope that his father would forgive him. The persons then present were turned out, when the executioner and his aids appeared on the scene to proceed with what the French term *toilette*, which consists in cutting the hair short at the back of the head and cutting off the upper part of the shirt, so that the chest and shoulders are exposed; the arms are next strapped alongside the body, the legs also being strapped. Lemettre underwent this trying operation without moving a muscle; and he was then immediately put into the exectioner's van, in which he was accompanied by the Aumonier and Brethren of Leonard, to be conveyed to the place of execution close at hand.

On arriving at the guillotine Lemettre was helped out of the van, and an overcoat was removed, exhibiting shoulders immensely broad in proportion to his stature, which bore witness to the great strength he had so grossly abused.

The Aumonier, holding up a crucifix, embraced Lemettre, who was turning to deliver himself to the executioner, when an old priest came forward to whom Lemettre again expressed his repentance, and begged of him to obtain his father's forgiveness for all the grief he had caused him; the old priest bade him farewell, two of the assistants fastened him to the table, another adjusted his head, and like a flash of lightning the knife fell, and with a dull thud the criminal's head fell into a basket, the time from his parting with the old priest to the falling of the head being hardly three seconds, to such perfection has the guillotine been brought. The trunk was immediately put into an oblong basket, lined with zinc, and the head removed from the basket into which it had fallen, the oblong basket was put into the van which had brought the criminal to execution, his coffin, previously near the guillotine, was put in with it, the five Brethren of St. Leonard mounted afterward, and the closed van started for the cemetery. During the transit the Brethren placed the body in the coffin, and, on arrival at the cemetery all was ready for immediate burial.

Lumber and the Chicago Relief Bill.

Washington (March 19) Correspondence of the Cincinnati Times.

For weeks, and even for months, there has been pending in Congress a bill for the relief of Chicago, permitting certain articles entering into the construction of houses imported free of duty. One of the articles enumerated in the list was lumber, and this to a great extent was the principal cause which led the bill to be opposed. The House passed the measure and it went to the Senate, where, after lingering long, it was laid aside and a substitute adopted. The Michigan Senators were fierce and determined in their opposition, because, forsooth, the article of lumber was still incorporated in the substitute; but after many days of debate it finally passed and was sent back to the House for concurrence with the Senate amendment.

Now comes the interesting part of the story. The House referred the measure to the Ways and Means Committee, which, after hearing two delegations, one from Chicago in advocacy and the other from Michigan in opposition, decided to report it back to the House favorably. Suddenly it became whispered around that out of consideration for the kind and tender feelings of their Michigan neighbors, the Representative of Chicago had consented to have the article of lumber excepted from the provisions of the bill. "No personal interest is it." "Of course it was a Michigan lie, told to injure Chicago," said those who were here watching the interests of the burnt city. To-day the bill was reported back to the House favorably by Mr. Dawes, when up jumped Representative Farwell, from Chicago, and moved as an amendment that lumber be excepted from the bill, and it was adopted by the House.

A more indignant set of men are seldom seen than those here now from Chicago. After spending weeks of valuable time, and incurring enormous hotel bills, they are completely beaten by their own Representative, who enters into an arrangement whereby one great interest is sacrificed.

If I mistake not, the country will hear a howl from Chicago now that will forever serve as a warning to their future Representatives, not to thus abandon a cause in the moment of triumph,—for there is not a shadow of a doubt but what the measure would have gone through the House with the article of lumber included among the articles which can be imported free of duty under its provisions.

Senator Schurz and Kinkel.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The romantic flight of the agitator Kinkel from the prison at Spandau excited much interest at the time. One of the parties to his escape has just died at Strehlen, near Dresden. He was a landed proprietor, Adolph Hensel by name, and his share in Kinkel's flight was never discovered till his death. The *Volks Zeitung* relates the story as follows: On the night of the 8th of November, 1850, Hensel, disguised as a coachman, sat waiting on the box of a carriage, close by the House of Correction at Spandau ready to drive away at a moment's notice. He was accompanied by Carl Schurz and Dr. Friedenthal, and with them saw Kinkel let himself down with a rope from the giddy height of an opening in the prison roof. He drove off at a tearing gallop, with Schurz and Kinkel, soon after midnight. He had chosen his strongest and swiftest horses. They pressed on without a moment's rest to Gransee, a village 8 German miles from Spandau. Here the hungry and exhausted horses were baited, and at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 9th of November the fugitives reached the frontier of Strelitz, and arrived at Alstrelitz at 1 o'clock in the day. The horses had done 13 German miles almost at a stretch. Hensel drove back to his estate from Alstrelitz, and the fugitives went on to Rostock, from which place, as is well known, they embarked for England. The police never succeeded in identifying the coachman, without whose assistance the escape could scarcely have been effected, and Hensel never experienced any molestation from the authorities.

A Nice Point.

During the war, a man named Smith had a mule taken from him by the United States military authorities for use in the army. Smith subsequently died, and his widow made application for payment. Pending the application of the widow, the guardian of Smith's infant children intervened, claiming that payment should not be made to the widow, but should be paid to him as guardian. The guardian's allegation is that, after Smith's wife died (who was the mother of these infant children), Smith married again; after which Smith died, leaving this widow (the applicant above described). But is alleged that when Smith married this second wife she had another husband living, and therefore her marriage to Smith was void. The guardian consequently claims the money on behalf of the minor children of Smith. The Washington *Chronicle*, is in the Third Auditor's office, and the clerks there are puzzling themselves over the conundrum.

The Michigan Central Railroad.

From the Detroit Tribune.

Arrangements have been perfected by which a considerable section of the Michigan Central Railroad will be double-tracked this season, the rails laid down being steel-headed, and of the very best sort. It is expected that before winter sets in the double track will be finished between Detroit and Ypsilanti, and between Niles and Lake. Between the latter place and Chicago a good deal of double track exists already, and the Air-Line division constitutes a double track between Jackson and Niles. Practically, the only section left with only one track will be between Ypsilanti and Jackson. That can be provided for in 1873.

Charming Ladies.

Now that Alaska with all its treasures is ours, the fashions followed by the female natives ought to be of interest to our ladies. According to a British Columbia paper, our sisters at Sitka wear a body dress of equal proportion of furs and dirt, arranged to suit the taste of the wearers. The married ladies all wear silver rings in their noses and needles through their lower lips, while elderly ladies add to their irresistible charms a "stopper," whatever that may be, in the upper lip. Their amusements are yet restricted to gambling and drinking whiskey. The law of divorce is rendered unnecessary in Alaska, from a habit they have of getting married for a limited number of months, the consideration for which is paid in fish, bones, whale oil and old junk.

MEDICAL CARDS.

NO CURE! NO PAY!!

DR. J. KEAN,

360 South Clark-st., Chicago, may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic and special diseases. Dr. KEAN is the only physician in the city that warrants cures or no pay.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

[illegible]

Michigan Central and Great Western Railways.

[illegible]

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Chicago, & Northwestern Railway.

[illegible]

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

[illegible]

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

[illegible]

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

[illegible]

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

[illegible]

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

[illegible]

Illinois Central Railroad.

[illegible]

The Chicago Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).
Daily Edition, per year, by Mail ... $12.00
Tri-Weekly Edition, per year, by Mail ... 6.00
Sunday Edition, per year, by Mail ... 2.50
Weekly Edition, per year, by Mail ... 2.00
Parts of a year at the same rate.
To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and county.
Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.
Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, No. 15 Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

TRIBUNE Branch Office, No. 469 Wabash-av., in the Bookstore of Messrs. Cobb, Andrews & Co., where advertisements and subscriptions will be received, and will secure the same attention as if left at the Main Office.

Tuesday Morning, April 2, 1872.

A FREE ROAD TO MARKET.

Each year's return of the season of navigation brings more and more forcibly to view the necessity for the use of the St. Lawrence River as an outlet for the ever-increasing productions of the Western States. Two things are required to make that navigation available for Western commerce, and these are,—first, the enlargement of the Welland Canal around the Falls of Niagara; and, second, the widening and deepening of the canals around the rapids of the St. Lawrence. These several canals now exist, but they were constructed in primitive times, and, however sufficient for the craft used in that day, are wholly inadequate for the steam navigation of 1872. These works are all within the territory of the Dominion of Canada. If these canals are to be enlarged, the work must be done by the Canadians.

We must appeal, therefore, to our neighbors of the Dominion that they make available to us the great natural highway to the ocean, and what we desire of them, and what we wish them to do for us, is stated in the resolutions of the National Board of Trade, at its last session, in the following words:

> The Dominion [of Canada] to enlarge its canals and improve the navigation of the St. Lawrence, and to aid in the building of any great lines of international railroad, and to place the citizens of the United States in the same position as to the use of such works as enjoyed by the citizens of the Dominion, the United States and the several States, giving the citizens of the Dominion the same rights and privileges over works of the same character in the United States.

Mr. John McLennan, of Montreal, in a thoughtful paper published in the *Canadian Monthly* for April, discusses this question with great force. His argument is, that this demand by the people of the Western States is, after all, in the interest of the Canadians; it would enable them to derive the fullest benefit from their great waterway, now comparatively unused, and would also enable them to become carriers between the Eastern and the Western Worlds. This chain of lake and river navigation, united and made one by their system of canals, would be equal to a system of railways through the central fields of the Dominion to the Sault Ste. Marie, an there connecting with the Northern Pacific Railway.

While it is true that the Canadians hold within their grasp the power to open the St. Lawrence so as to render it navigable for vessels of all sizes to navigate that river and the whole chain of lakes, and that this power not being executed leaves the river in a comparative solitude, and deprives the Dominion of all the glory and all the profit of the excluded commerce, it is equally true that the improvement, in one sense, has as much, if not more, direct profit to us. We are hemmed in. Though we have four trunk railways from Chicago to the East, and the Erie Canal, these are inadequate to the service required, and the cost is so great that we have to send one car of grain to pay the freight on the two other carloads we have to sell. The Erie Canal has ceased to afford any adequate relief to the West; the fact being that, of the breadstuffs sent by lake to Buffalo, more than one-half is moved from that point eastward by rail, it being less expensive, time and all other things considered, to send by rail than by the canal. The State of New York, intent on collecting revenue, refuses to enlarge that canal even to the extent of its surplus earnings, and thus the West is locked in so helplessly that it must submit to any extortion that is demanded. To-day, there are millions of bushels of corn in Illinois that cannot be sent to market; the owners would have to give the corn, and pay something additional, to the transportation companies for moving it. Lake and river navigation from Chicago to Montreal would reduce the cost of transportation 10 cents per bushel, which sum would be added to the value of the corn in the producers' hands.

Of course, the people of the United States cannot expect that the Dominion can go to all this expense, say six or eight millions of dollars, without something in the way of reciprocal convenience. The whole Dominion is not as populous as the State of New York, and is, moreover, heavily in debt. New York, with all her wealth, with almost a monopoly of the ocean commerce, holds the Erie Canal within her limits, and will neither make it free nor will she enlarge it to meet the demands of trade. While a State of our own Union, with twice the wealth and twice the commerce of Canada, will not lift a finger or expend a dollar, we can hardly expect that a foreign Government will undertake this great work without some consideration. Last winter, Canadian representatives attended the sessions of the National Board of Trade, and the latter body, by an unanimous vote, recommended that there be an international arrangement, by which—1. The manufactures and products of the United States be admitted into the Dominion of Canada free of import duty, with the like concession by the United States to the manufactures and products of the Dominion. 2. Uniform laws to be passed by both countries for the imposition of duties on imports, and for internal taxation, the revenue collected to be divided between the two Governments by some fair arrangement. 3. The admission of Dominion-built ships to American registry, enrolment, and license, and to all privileges of the coasting and foreign trade. Unfortunately, however, there are in Canada those who are as obstinate in their notions as are those of our own people who insist that we must isolate ourselves from the rest of mankind. It avails not to tell these people that there are millions of bushels of grain in the West rotting in the cribs for the want of transportation to other States, where the people stand in need of it. The answer to this is, "America for Americans;" "New York for New York;" and so in Canada there is the cry, "Canada for the Canadians." In Canada they have the St. Lawrence River; it is useless to them without the commerce of the West. We stand in need of it. It is our only means of relief. They refuse it to us, just as we refuse them the right to sell us lumber 25 per cent cheaper than we pay to Michigan for it. We exclude their salt, which they offer to us 50 per cent cheaper than we have to pay for it in Syracuse. The reduction of 10 cents per bushel in the cost of moving grain, and a corresponding reduction in the cost of moving provisions from Chicago to an ocean shipping point, would give to the grain-producers in the West, in one year, an additional sum that would pay for all the Canadian products imported into the United States that in any way injuriously compete with our own. It would double the price of corn at the place of growth over a very large area of the West. The Canadian people as a whole, however, are willing to expend whatever money may be needed to make the St. Lawrence available to the West, if the American people will show any spirit of reciprocity. The Canadian tariff averages 15 per cent; ours averages 50 per cent. Both countries maintain an immense force of revenue officers along the boundary, yet both countries suffer, and this country especially, from smuggling. They offer to advance their tariff to some reasonable point, if we will reduce ours; and that the Custom Houses along the border be abolished, and the duties collected on the foreign imports. This arrangement prevails and has long prevailed among the many States of Europe, including Prussia, now embraced in the German Empire, and there has never been any difficulty in carrying it out. Each State gets its own proper share of revenue, and there is no smuggling or dishonesty practised to the loss or disadvantage of either. They offer to throw open their canals and their ports to any vessel bearing the American flag, and they ask the same privilege for their vessels on the waters thus made common to both countries.

The free navigation of the St. Lawrence, and the use of canals enlarged to the capacity of steam navigation, have become a necessity, the loss of which is equal to many millions of dollars annually to our people; and, as the terms and conditions upon which we can secure this privilege are reasonable, and equally advantageous to us as to the Canadians, every consideration of economy and sound policy suggests that we adopt this reciprocity of trade without delay.

CURTIN AND CAMERON.

The Republican party in Pennsylvania, as in New York, has its two factions, nearly equally divided, which have been known for many years as the Curtin and Cameron factions. They were distinguished from each other mainly by the greater extent to which money was used by the Cameron party in compassing political objects. Cameron, more than any other eminent American politician, has that sort of honesty which leads a man, when he wants anything in politics, to pay for it. The fact that Pennsylvania cast its vote for him in the Chicago Convention against Lincoln for the Presidency caused President Lincoln to appoint him to a place in his Cabinet, on the same principle as he appointed Seward, Chase, and Bates, who were his more prominent rivals, in order to concentrate all the diverse elements of the Republican party in counselling and supporting his Administration. The public censure of the House of Representatives induced President Lincoln to ask Mr. Cameron's withdrawal from the Cabinet, the real grounds being that the mode in which he used his powers as Secretary of War tended too much to fill the pockets of his retainers. After a few months' trial of the Cameron counsels, and experience of the birds of prey who hovered over the War Department while Cameron "nested" there, Mr. Lincoln concluded that Simon was a very fit person to represent the United States at St. Petersburg, that being the Siberia to which our Presidents usually exile patriots who are either worthless or mischievous. Mr. Lincoln regarded Cameron as possessing qualifications for such a mission, and the Senate was, with some difficulty, persuaded to concur in that view. In consequence of this unhappy rebuff, which went directly to the seat of Mr. Cameron's honor, his star passed under a cloud, and it was generally thought that he had established a sort of national reputation for rottenness, which would forever thereafter condemn him to private life.

Meanwhile, Andrew G. Curtin, as the War Governor of Pennsylvania, proved himself patriotic, vigorous, and able. President Lincoln received from him all the support his State could be brought to render, and advised with him cordially and with mutual confidence in all matters which brought the State into contact with the Federal Government. But, with the accession of Grant to the Presidency, the positions of these two Pennsylvania statesmen were reversed. Curtin was exiled to St. Petersburg, and, unlike Cameron, he accepted the mission. Cameron remained to "run the State," and, although his fame was of a character too "odorous" to admit of his taking a seat in the Cabinet, he shared more fully the President's counsels than any member of the Cabinet. Mr. Sumner, the Senator most familiar with international law and with our foreign relations, was, after a great struggle, kicked out of the Chairmanship of the Committee of Foreign Relations in order to make a place for the President's favorite. In the dispensation of Federal patronage, and in the general monarchical policy by which President Grant is antagonizing the Republican party, Simon Cameron has been, after Oliver P. Morton, his chief adviser. He has superadded to the President's honest, but unsophisticated, reticence that system of chicane which has inspired the entire effort to use the power of appointing and removing as a means of bribing and bullying the primary conventions of the several States. The Curtin party have surveyed the situation from the unobtrusive standpoint to which the President consigned them, wondering what could be the tie of affinity between an adviser whose only talents are intrigue and money, and President Grant. The wonder is not yet solved. But the time for balancing political accounts is approaching, and with it the Curtin party have summoned home their chief, and, it is now said, he will head the Pennsylvania delegation in the Cincinnati Convention. Public attention in other States has been withdrawn from Governor Curtin during the past three years, but in his own State he is still a tower of strength among the people. It is safe to predict that the delegation which he is expected to lead, and of which only the names of Hon. J. K. Morehead and Colonel McClure are announced, will be not only able, but representative of a very important section of the Republican party in that State. Mr. Cameron's plan of playing "Warwick" to President Grant's King Henry has resulted in a very prolonged drama, full of interest no doubt to himself. He has been, indeed, the power behind, and, in some respects, greater than, the throne. But upon every drama there is a time for the curtain to descend, and then, generally, the play stops.

A HEARTRENDING CASE.

The Detroit *Tribune* is a trifle unhappy over the passage of the Chicago Relief bill, even with the exception of lumber from its provisions. It says: "The general objection still remains, that it is taxing certain special interests, under the pretence of a national bounty. It really puts the whole weight of what, on its face, seems to be a contribution from the nation to the afflicted city, upon *certain home interests*."

The Chicago Relief bill does not compel any dealer in iron, glass, marble, paints, and oils, or any other commodity, to sell his goods in the burnt district of Chicago, unless he wishes to, and the remission of duty does not cheapen his goods in the market outside of the burnt district, or make any competition with them. Suppose, by some miraculous interposition, Chicago were suddenly restored to her ante-fire condition, would it be any tax on these special interests because they could not come here to sell their stocks at high-tariff prices? Is it any tax on their special interests because Detroit has *not* burned up to make them a still greater market? Chicago is only restoring what was lost, and in doing so does not interfere with special interests or the general market, which remain exactly as they would have been had there been no fire at all here. Chicago does not ask any iron or glass man in Detroit to come here and sell his goods any cheaper, or to come here at all unless he wishes to. The only special interest which is likely to suffer from the passage of the bill is the lumber interest, which has been excepted from its operations. The misfortune to that interest, if it be a misfortune, is, that the spleen and greed of a few men like Senator Ferry have knocked out the main prop which has supported it, so that if lumber should find itself upon the free list altogether, this result will only have happened at the hands of its own friends.

The most distressing case of injustice and hardship that we can think of, in the Detroit *Tribune's* category of "certain home interests," is that of the linseed oil and white lead manufacturers in our own city, just outside of the burnt district. We can fancy one of these men sitting on Randolph street bridge with a paint-pot in his hand, and soliloquizing thus: "If I sell this paint in the United States of America generally, I can get a dollar for it. I am not required to sell it in the burnt district of Chicago, but, if I do sell it there, I can get only fifty cents for it. I'm a ruined man. Home interests are sacrificed. Boo, hoo!" We commend this heartrending spectacle to the Detroit *Tribune*, whose usual good sense seems to have been napping when its last article on the Chicago Relief bill was written.

The Omaha *Tribune* attributes to this paper the origin of a telegraph squib, that, if it should be decided that the Pacific Railroad Company shall deliver and take up its passengers and freight on the Iowa side of the river, the people of Nebraska would tear up the tracks. This, it is said, "was coined in the malignity of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE." We have originated nothing of the kind; it came to us, as we suppose it did to other papers, in the ordinary way of news, and was published accordingly. It certainly was not sent to us by any person employed by us or personally known to us.

The excited people and press of Omaha and Council Bluffs claim that every person must be a partisan of one or the other. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE takes no sides in this controversy as between the two cities. It does not care whether the transfer business be located in Council Bluffs, or in Omaha, or somewhere else. It demands only that the Pacific Railway Company shall comply with its obligations as to the use of its bridge over the Missouri River.

In this matter of the Eastern terminus of the road, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE rendered more service in having it located where it now is, instead of the point farther down the river at Bellview, than all the papers of Council Bluffs and Omaha combined. It was in large part due to the constant efforts of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE that the railway was compelled, in 1865, to lay down its tracks within the limits of either of those cities.

If it be true, as was stated in despatches of yesterday, that our Government has reason to believe that a proposition may be made by England, in the reply to the last American note, to allow a sum in gross, as was proposed in the earliest stages of the negotiation of the Commission, it is sincerely to be hoped that our Government will have the good sense to accept such a proposition, and end the purposeless squabble over indirect damages. At this late stage of proceedings it must have become evident to the dullest comprehension, not only that the claim for indirect damages is untenable, but that it will not be allowed by the Geneva Court, even if entertained. Would it not be better, therefore, instead of exposing the claim for direct damages to prejudice, to consent that the Court shall name a sum in gross sufficiently large to indemnify the owners or insurers of the vessels or cargoes destroyed, and give England a receipt in full to date? The settlement would save a great deal of diplomatic correspondence over a quibble; would leave Bancroft Davis free to engage in the service of the Boston, Hartford & Erie Railway; would restore confidence in commercial circles; bring trade back into its customary channels, and leave John Bull free to invest his surplus capital in our public and private securities, as he wants to do.

The editor of the Brown County (Ill.) *Democrat* is evidently getting ready to vote for Grant. "Shall we consent," he exclaims, "to see that glorious old Democratic banner trailing humbly in the dust beneath the triumphal chariot of our enemies? A thousand times No! We will see Gratz Brown, and Carl Schurz, and Frank Blair *eternally damned first!* There you have it."

Will our rural neighbor reflect where "that glorious old Democratic banner" has been for the past twelve years. He labors under the impression that trailing in the dust would be something new for it. In the politics of the various Northern States it began to trail some twenty years ago, and it is now sixteen years since it had its last National victory. But our Democratic friend will probably have no difficulty in perceiving which of the two Republican tickets to be voted upon at the next election represents Progress and Reform, and, on the other hand, which is nearest like the old Democratic party. He will make his choice accordingly. But he and several hundred thousand other Democrats will be satisfied, in due time, that the best way to prevent the "glorious old Democratic banner" from trailing in the dust is not to bring it out at all.

It is hard to see how such evidence as that now accumulating against Judge Cardozo can fail to result in his expulsion from the Bench, and condign punishment. It only remains to substantiate by proof that shall be satisfactory to a jury the guilt which is already apparent to the public mind.

The Judge who discharges 160 criminals on *habeas corpus*, after they have been tried and sentenced, on the ground that their commitment was not according to form, in cases in which the criminals are "struck" for various sums, ranging from $1,000 to $6,000, by their attorneys; who holds private Court at his house for granting these discharges; whose confidential "Gratz" sustains a shadowy relation to him, and a very close relation to these cases, depositing $30,000 a year to the Judge's credit; and who, finally, deems it beneath his dignity to explain either the escape of the prisoners or the receipt of the "swag,"—in his case it certainly seems as if such links as may be wanting to effect a connection might be supplied, so that Judge Cardozo would stand committed beyond the reach of *habeas corpus*.

Secretary Robeson has filed a very weak plea in answer to the charge of his overpaying Secor & Co. by $93,000. He says that a Naval Board examined the claim and reported it valid, whereupon he had it paid. It is impossible for a superior officer to thus shift the responsibility of his deeds, or misdeeds, on his subordinates. No Naval Board could have been above the Secretary of the Navy; and the fact remains that Robeson paid this sum of $93,000 in violation of an act of Congress passed in relation to this very claim, and after his subordinate, through whom the payment was to be made, had called his (Robeson's) attention to the existence of that act.

During the fiscal year ending June, 1871, the foreign lumber imported was invoiced, on an average, at $9.42 in gold per thousand feet. The tax of 20 per cent was, then, in round numbers, $1.90 in gold per thousand. As the American lumbermen have voluntarily declared their ability to sell in this market for one dollar less than heretofore, it is evident that the duty heretofore has been one dollar too high, and may be reduced by that amount, without inflicting any loss on our dealers. During the last fiscal year, about 751,000,000 feet of plank, etc., were imported, on which the Government—that is, the whole people—received duties of $1,311,037, less, of course, the inevitable expenses and stealings. The proposed reduction of one dollar, or, in gold, 90 cents, would diminish this amount by $630,017. During 1871, there were sold in this market 1,000,000,000 feet of plank, etc., which brought $14,000,000. The proposed reduction would save Chicago, on this basis, $1,000,000 a year. In other words, this tax, which the lumbermen themselves have declared unnecessary, pays $620,000 to 38,500,000 people, and takes $1,000,000 from 300,000 of those people.

As every other department of the Government is just now undergoing any number of investigations from one to one hundred, would it not be well to start a fresh one in the Consular service, with special reference to Egypt? It will be remembered that the foreign missionaries in the shadow of the Pyramids not long since reported to the State Department their great difficulty in making any religious progress, owing to the irregularities and immoralities of George H. Butler, the nephew of his uncle, and Consul General, whereupon Secretary Fish despatched General Starring to report upon Butler. It now appears that General Starring has become infected with the Egyptian disease also, and, having picked up one or two boon companions, is having a jolly time of his own along the Suez Canal and up the Nile. Butler, it is reported, has joined the crowd, and these A No. 1 diplomatists are making Egypt howl and astonishing the Sphinx. In view of these little pleasantries, which are not very creditable to the American Government, would it not be well to throw these gentlemen over to the crocodiles as a peace-offering, and send some one to Cairo who has some other idea of the Consular service than a festive one? Sailing up and down the Nile, entertaining Egyptian ballet-girls, and beseeching American missionaries to baptize little boys of uncertain parentage, are not set down in the Government instructions as Consular duties.

An act of Congress passed Feb. 28, 1871, and which has now come into force, has already had the disastrous result of stopping the manufacture of boiler-plates for marine engines. The section of the act which has wrought this mischief is that which provides that every steel or iron boiler plate shall be stamped with the name of the manufacturer, the place where manufactured, and that it shall be subjected to inspection. The manufacturers claim that they would not object to this section if their responsibility ceased with the inspection, but, as the act has been so framed as to render them liable for all damages arising from defects, and virtually makes them insure the boiler which is composed of their plates, the vessel in which it is placed, the value of the cargo, and the lives of the passengers, they are unwilling to assume any such vast responsibility. The result is, that they have ceased to make the plates, and that thousands of hands have been discharged from the mills. Unless this section is repealed or amended, the manufacturers claim that they cannot continue work; in which event it is only a question of time how soon we shall be brought to horse-power for ferry-boats, and wind-power for deep-water navigation.

There is a New Orleans tradition of a high-toned duel, in which the combatants slashed each other with knives, until both fainted from loss of blood; and the first to revive essayed to insure his opponent's death by holding his blade above the body and falling upon the hilt with his whole weight, so that gravitation might do what his own arm was powerless to accomplish, and drive the knife "home." An instance of similar determination comes from Kansas City. A man quarrelled with his wife, caught her by the neck, and fired four shots, all of which missed her. Then he threw her down, knelt on her breast, and fired at her neck, but missed again. Having only one shot left, he choked her until she was insensible, and then took careful aim, and so managed at last to kill her. If it can be so managed that the first five ropes used to hang him shall break just in time to save his life, and that the sixth shall certainly end his career, the punishment will be just about proportioned to his crime.

George O. Evans, the Collector of War Claims for Pennsylvania—and himself, has made a clean breast of his misdeeds to a Committee of the State Legislature. His testimony completely exonerates Governor Geary and Colonel Forney, both of whom have been accused of collusion with him, but shows that he paid Colonel Forney's son, D. C. Forney, of Washington, some $6,000. The only explanation Evans was able to give of his generosity to the poor but honest D. C. F. was, that it was "paid to him for friendly appreciation of his services to me and his circumstances." It appears, however, that this "friendly appreciation" was quickened by a telegram from Washington, which ended with the words: "Your refusal" (*i. e.*, to pay the money) "may make trouble." It thus appears that Mr. D. C. Forney shared in the proceeds of Evans' "fees," and it looks as if he obtained his share by threats. Colonel Forney's new-born disgust for Civil Service Reform may, perhaps, be due to a belief that reform, like charity, should begin at home.

A Dublin correspondent of the Boston *Globe* writes that the announcement of the intended visit of Mrs. Woodhull to lecture the women of that city on the blessings of Free Love has created the most intense and universal indignation both in that city and in Cork. The writer says: "Knowing the man of Cork well, I advise Mrs. Victoria Woodhull to secure a safe means of exit before she tries his excitable temper too far." Woodhull, Claflin & Co. would do well, before they start out on their Free Love crusade, to consider the dangers of free speech in countries where auditors have very forcible ways of expressing their notions at times. At the same time, no one will mourn very sincerely over her departure, or would seriously object if she would take her entire staff with her, including her biographer.

G. S. Baker, of Maysville, Mo., gave his four-year old nephew a Christmas present of a 5-20 bond for $50. Said nephew's mother gave the bond to the child to play with, supposing that it was a "piece of fancy paper," and, when he had torn it up, threw most of the pieces into the fire. The donor has filed a petition to Congress, setting forth these facts, and praying that the loss may be made good. When bonds are destroyed by unavoidable accident, it may be that the Government should reimburse the owner, although even this may be doubted; but when gross carelessness, as in this case, is wholly responsible for the loss, it smacks over-much of a paternal rule for Congress to protect a person from the result of his or her own folly. The evident ignorance of the mother may, however, bring the case within the rule that it was an irresponsible act on her part.

Montreal is excited over a case of religious kidnapping. Mr. and Mrs. Keith lived together in peace for nearly twenty years. They were then, unfortunately for their peace, converted to a religion of peace, which Mr. K. viewed from the standpoint of Presbyterianism, and Mrs. K. from that of Catholicism. In order to save the souls of her five children, the mother kidnapped their bodies. The youngest was taken sick and given back to the father, only to be again stolen when restored to health. Mr. Keith applied for a writ of *habeas corpus*, to compel his wife and the Catholic Archbishop and Vicar General to produce the children. The Archbishop has made affidavit that he does not know where the children are, and that he advised against their removal. The Vicar General and the wife have not, as yet, replied. The case has created much excitement at Montreal.

The liquor-dealers of Philadelphia are threatened with an apparently unnecessarily severe law for the regulation of their trade. They wish to arouse public opinion in their favor, and have, therefore, mobbed two or three gentlemen who favored the proposed law, and bravely defaced their houses at dead of night. Strangely enough these manly actions have not produced the expected effect, for the public is so blinded by prejudice as to style them dastardly. It seems as if their only result would be to secure the passage of a stringent law, and lead to strenuous attempts to enforce it.

A few months since, women were put in charge of the whole telegraphic system of Baden. They understood their work and delighted in it, but there were unprecedented delays in the transmission of messages. It has just been discovered that the operators have made it their regular practice to defer any petty despatches about matters of Government or business until they had finished sending each other glowing accounts of parties and dresses and delicious bits of gossip. The result is, that the powers that be have ruthlessly dismissed the fair offenders and reinstated the old employes.

The annual meetings for the choice of township officers occur in the respective counties of this State operating under the Township Organization act (except Cook County) to-day. The officers to be elected are one Supervisor and an Assistant Supervisor in towns having 800 or more legal voters; one Town Clerk; one Assessor; one Collector, and one Commissioner of Highways.

POLITICAL.

The Boston *Times* hopes the platform of the Labor Reform party has been carefully constructed, as the weight of Judge Davis is 256 pounds.

—Ex-Governor Augustus W. Bradford will be at the head of the Maryland delegation to the Cincinnati Liberal Republican Convention.

—The State Convention of the Democratic-Conservative party of North Carolina will meet at Greensboro on the first day of May next.

—The Champaign (Ill.) *Union* announces that Colonel William P. Chandler, of Vermilion County, is a candidate for nomination by the Republicans as State Treasurer.

—A communication in the Oil City *Derrick* suggests the name of General McCalmont as the oil men's candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, without regard to politics.

—Says the Cincinnati *Enquirer*: "A. H. Stephens is going to leave the Atlanta *Sun*; so we shall miss those spicy paragraphs, one of which, folded twice across, would have made a panier for the fat woman at Barnum's."

—The Toledo *Commercial* of March 29 says: "We think the choice by the Republican State Convention of J. Madison Bell, a colored man of Toledo, as a State Delegate to the Philadelphia Convention, was the first instance of the kind in the North; and, if so, Ohio has no reason to regret the distinction thus won."

—Says the Memphis *Avalanche*:

> There are newspapers calling themselves Democratic which will not allow the public to learn from their columns that the New Departure is nothing more nor less than a recognition that the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments to the Federal Constitution are facts, and in full force as part of the law of the land. They assume that their readers are ignorant enough to believe that the New Departure means an endorsement of the principles upon which the amendments were founded. Bourbon Democracy dreads the light.

—Sheriff O. N. Raymond, of New London, Conn., and Deputy Sheriff H. H. Parker, of Essex, had some misunderstanding, over a year ago, in reference to an arrest at Hamburg, Raymond claiming that Parker shirked his duty in the affair. Parker has now written a letter to Raymond, who is the Republican candidate for Sheriff of New London County, and closes as follows: "I hold the cards to defeat your election, which I shall proceed to do unless I receive a check payable to my order before Wednesday, March 27, for $100."

—Messrs. Thomas J. Judge, P. T. Sayre, and T. W. Watts, members of the Central Executive Committee of the Democrats and Conservative party of Georgia, recommend to all persons in the State who are laboring under political disabilities, to make application for relief through one of their Senators or Representatives from the State in Congress. They are prompted to do this, thinking it the duty of all good citizens laboring under disabilities to place themselves in position to give their services to the State, when it may be to the interest of the State to require it of them.

—Don Piatt, in the *Capital*, calls for a rhyme for "Conkling." Nothing is easier for the Louisville *Journal*:

> There was a great statesman named Cawkling;
> He tenaciously did to the wrong cling;
> Put on more style
> Than a man with his pile
> Ought to put on, this statesman called Cawkling.

A Massachusetts paper says:

> A merchant was waited upon by a person who asked him "if he was not interested in the passage of a certain measure before the Legislature." The merchant admitted that he was. "Then I," said the man of the lobby, "with the help of two or three others, will undertake to put your bill through for $500 cash, with the understanding that we are to have as much more if we succeed." The volunteer was assured that not one cent would be paid to him, but that the bill would be left to stand or fall upon its own merits. "Please to understand, then," responded the indignant lobby-man, "that we shall oppose your bill. Not that we shall be paid to fight it; but if we defeat it, you will be before the Legislature again, and we shall oppose you until you are willing to pay us our price."

—In a Democrat address at Memphis, on Friday last, Colonel E. O. Perrin, of New York said:

> Should Grant, by his money-bags, or his bayonets, buy up or force the Cincinnati Convention to dissolve and unite with the one to be held at Philadelphia,—which is already owned by Grant,—then the old Democratic party would plant itself right where it had always stood, and nominate some man who cannot be bought and cannot be sold. Such a man was the Hon. Sanford E. Church, the present Chief Justice of the State of New York. The Democracy should be passive for the present, and await the action of the Cincinnati Convention, and, if that was not satisfactory from any reason, then there would be a man put forward whom all could support.

THE BURNT RECORDS BILL.

A Letter from the Abstract-Men.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: It having been asserted by some of the city papers that the passage of the Burnt Records bill is being, or has been, opposed by the "Abstract-men," we desire, through your columns, to say a few words upon this subject.

It is not true that we have ever, directly or indirectly, attempted to influence legislation on this subject, but, on the contrary, we have studiously avoided any effort in that direction.

The statement recently published that Messrs. Goudy and Norton were "understood to be in Springfield in the interest of the Abstract-men," is, so far as it is calculated to produce the impression that these gentlemen were acting under any authority from us, entirely unwarrantable; and the further statement that we were in concert with Messrs. King, Waite, Root, and the "Tax-Title" men, acting in opposition to the proposed amendments to said bill, is equally unwarrantable, and false in fact.

While some of us may not have been fully satisfied with all the provisions of the bill as it was sent to the Governor, we have never thought it proper to interfere, or urge our notions in modification of it, but have, as a body, favored the passage of the measure as probably the best law that could be obtained at this session; and we fully concur in the opinion expressed in the public prints, that the suggestions of the Governor, as reported in the papers, have greatly improved the bill. At the same time, a section has been added, relating directly to ourselves, which is, to say the least, of doubtful constitutionality, and is not only personally offensive, but will, in our judgment, prove a serious inconvenience and detriment to the public interests.

So far as our interests are to be affected by the section of the act above alluded to, we submit that it is, in its object and spirit, as completely special legislation as though it named us individually, and nobody else; and that it proposes to reduce our charges below what they were before the Fire, when our field of labor was open to the competition of all who chose to enter it. In this connection, we would suggest a fact, well known to all persons conversant with our business: that the number of the conveyances appearing in a search of title is only one proper element in estimating charges therefor, and has been, for a long time, so treated by all persons engaged in our business in this city.

We believe that, while the proposed section is extraordinary, uncalled for, and unjust, with respect to ourselves, it would also operate unjustly and to the serious detriment and inconvenience of the public, in requiring searches to be made in the order of application; under which provision, the search of an hour's length, on which depends perhaps a transaction of $100,000, must wait until two months' work or more shall be completed.

We do not doubt the disposition of the Legislature to subserve in this matter the best interests of the public, without violating correct principles of legislation, or sacrificing unnecessarily the rights of individuals, however small their number; and only desire that the particular features in the bill to which we have called attention may receive the same deliberate consideration that has been bestowed on the other provisions of the proposed law.

CHASE BROS. & CO.,
JONES & SELLERS,
SHORTALL & HOARD.

CHICAGO, April 1.

PERSONAL.

Colonel Forney calls Dr. Holmes "that delicious literary canary."

—William McCann, of Elmira, N. Y., has been for thirty-seven years a Constable of that city.

—Young ladies now wear small mirrors in their pockets, thus carrying with them the reflection of the face they love best.

—Elder H. D. Clark, of Pittsfield, Ill., has received a call to New York, and an offer of $5,000 or $6,000 a year to take charge of a church there.

—Over one hundred Northerners are now delayed in Savannah on their way home from Florida, on account of the cold weather reported in their native section.

—The other day a vendor of skunk-skins, riding on a train from Baltimore, tried to climb a conductor, because that official asked him to ride in the smoking car. The skins and the man were dropped at Bladensburg.

—One of General Holladay's daughters was married, two years ago, to a French Count living in Switzerland. Just now another daughter has run away from her mother in Rome, and married another French Count.

—Six weeks ago a Pittsfield (N. H.) man and woman were divorced from their respective spouses, and in three weeks were married to each other. Last week a child was born, and the query is, What shall it be named.

—The Pittsburgh *Dispatch* says that the Rev. J. P. Scott, of the United States Presbyterian Church, Detroit, is spoken of in connection with the now vacant Presidency of Westminster College, New Wilmington, Lawrence County, Pa.

—The *Golden Age* reports that one of its lady contributors has written a lecture for a popular lyceum lecturer, for which she was paid $75—just the lowest price he will get for each delivery.

—Mr. W. H. Bullock, of London, who acted as the Commissioner of the French Peasant Relief Fund, instituted by the London *Daily News* during the war between France and Germany, has been appointed Chevalier of the Legion of Honor by the French Government.

—The Louisville *Courier* says: "An exchange tells us that 'O'Baldwin, the prize-fighter, accuses Mace, his rival in the ring, of having "sprung from the dross of society."' The dross of society wouldn't lose much if O'Baldwin would spring from it himself."

—Professor Loomis, who has occupied the chair of Physics in Cornell University since last summer, has resigned on account of ill health. He is now with his father, Professor Loomis, of Yale College.

—Miss Sallie Hart, the little California lady who achieved such a notable success in changing the views of the Sacramento legislators on the subject of reducing the pay of female teachers, will enter the field as a lecturer on "The Woman Question."

—Mr. Peter Carroll, of Chatooga County, Ga., has only been married once, and yet is the father of two round dozen of children. The strangest part, however, of this horror is, that Mr. C. has never attempted to run away, or go to sea in an open boat.

—At the close of last week two ladies, well known in Boston, died within a few hours of each other, at the rare old age of 94 years. Both their funerals—one at Lexington and the other in Boston—were attended by the same clergyman, the Rev. Chandler Robbins, D. D.

—Mr. Rockwell Smith, of Langdon, N. H., has a chest six feet long, and a foot and a half wide, which has been handed down from his great-grandfather. This chest came over in the Mayflower, and is of English walnut, bearing traces of paint. The wood is the next thing to rotton.

—Mr. A. T. Stewart, the dry goods merchant of New York, is said to possess the finest private art gallery in America. Mr. Alvin Adams, of Boston, has the best and most expensive one in New England, which is opened cheerfully to strangers.

—Three large willow trees on Mr. Cockroft's place, at Saugatuck, Conn., grew from slips taken from a tree near the grave of Napoleon Bonaparte, on the Island of St. Helena. The slips were brought thence nearly eighteen years ago, and the trees which are their product are large and thrifty.

—Mr. A. T. Kawage, Secretary of the Japanese Embassy, was educated in London, several years ago, and is quite a naturalist and lover of the fine arts. It is the intention of Mr. Kawage to collect specimens of minerals, botany, shells, and curiosities, as he travels through America and Europe, and when he reaches Japan institute a museum in Yeddo.

—A student in the Edinburgh University, who was fined a guinea for disturbing his class, paid the greater part of it in half-pence, about a quarter of an hour being occupied in counting over the amount. This singular mode of "serving out" the Professor who inflicted the fine was carried out amidst the laughter of the class, by whom the amount had been subscribed.

—A man in Corinna, Me., of the name of Clark, has been advised by the spirits that a fountain or lake of quicksilver is beneath his house, and goes for pick-axe and drill. He began digging in the ledge in his cellar about two years ago, and has penetrated over 60 feet. Neither argument nor ridicule has any effect upon him. He is guided by his daughter, a girl of 12 or 14, who has obtained some local celebrity as a clairvoyant.

—A Yale junior recently visited a young lady, staying rather late, and, being fearful of disturbing the family, took off his shoes, and went to the front door in his stocking-feet. Just as he emerged from the door, with his shoes in hand, he was seized by a policeman, and it was with considerable difficulty that he and the lady together could convince that functionary that he was not a proper candidate for the lock-up.

—In the Baltimore Criminal Court, on Thursday last, Judge Gilmor imposed a fine of $200 and costs upon W. E. C. Harrison, David Abercrombie, Jno. Abercrombie, and Edward F. Nicholson, who were indicted by the Grand Jury for selling obscene newspapers. The parties, through their counsel, demurred to the indictment, but the Court overruled the demurrer, and the above judgment was then entered, the parties waiving a trial, it being their intention to take their cases to the Court of Appeals.

ZURICH.

Two Grave Errors of Infallible Rome.

Interesting Family Relations of the Would-Be Murderer of Prince Bismarck.

Sir Charles Dilke and the Alabama Claims—Washington's Birthday at Zurich.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ZURICH, Switzerland, March 1.

PAPAL ERRORS.

Infallible Rome has lately committed two very grave errors. Questions of faith cannot and ought not to be discussed. The fundament of the Hierarchical Church is faith; therefore it is incomprehensible how Pio Nono could for one moment entertain the idea of allowing his clergy to enter into public disputations with the adherents of other religious creeds. But, nevertheless, the Pope permitted Catholic priests, in conjunction with some gentlemen who had shuffled off their Catholicism to form a kind of a debating club, if I may call so the meetings for publicly discussing matters of religion, there to conduct disputations in regard to fundamental doctrines of the Church. One of these doctrines is, that St. Peter had been the first Bishop of Rome, and had there resided and exercised the functions of a Primate of the Church during a period of twenty-five years. This doctrine is the fundamental basis of the Pontifical power, because the Pope is represented as the successor of Peter. Now comes a Mr. Sciarelli, a great scholar and orator, and formerly a Catholic priest himself, and contends that, during the whole period of the pretended Roman Episcopate, the Apostle Peter had never been at Rome; and he defended that thesis in public disputation with such a success that his adversaries were compelled to withdraw from the contest, confessing that they were beaten. In consequence, Pio Nono has now forbidden his clergy to enter into any more public disputations with pastors of the Evangelical creeds. Those discussions will now be conducted in the newspapers' column, and the next ecclesiastical battle will be fought between Father Tullet, a Franciscan monk and Chaplain of the French Legation at Rome, and Pastor Sciarelli, in regard to the age of St. Paul, the first one attacking in *L'Observatore*, and the other defending in *La Capitale*.

THE SECOND GRAVE ERROR

committed by Infallible Rome was when it declared the Concordat of 1801, concluded between the Holy See and the First Consul of the then French Republic, as abrogated as far as it extended over Alsace and German Lorraine, on account of those countries having passed from French into German sovereignty. Here Prince Bismarck proved himself to be the superior of Cardinal Antonelli. In order that all the readers of THE TRIBUNE may clearly understand the question and comprehend its immense importance, I must be allowed to enter a little into the history of the first years of this century. There was, on the 18th Germinal, in the year X, an organic law enacted, by which it was provided "*That the Bishops nominate and inaugurate the priests. But they shall not publish their nominations, nor give the canonical inauguration, before such nominations shall be confirmed by the First Consul.*" During the time of the occupation of Alsace and German Lorraine before the peace, when the Germans had no other title to those territories but their occupation *de facto*, they did not interfere at all in the ecclesiastical affairs of the Provinces, but allowed the Bishops to appoint and depose priests to their hearts' content. But, after the title to the conquered Provinces had, by the treaty of peace, passed into the sovereignty of Germany, Prince Bismarck instituted to Mgr. Raess, Bishop of Strasburg, that no priest could be appointed and instructed before he was confirmed by the Government of the Emperor. To this rule the Bishop demurred, invoking Article 17 of the Concordat of 1801, which says: "It is agreed between the contracting parties that, in case one of the successors of the First Consul should not be a Catholic, then the rights and privileges granted to the latter by the Concordat, and the nominations by the Bishops, should, in regard to such a successor, be regulated by a new Convention." Therefore the Bishop of Strasburg refused to submit his nominations to the confirmation of a heretical sovereign. But the Imperial Government had a most telling answer to offer, by withholding the salary from all priests who were not so confirmed, because such salary dated only from the day of the confirmation. The venerable prelate himself travelled, in the cold of a severe winter, to Berlin, where he was received with all due courtesy, but at the same time was met with the same "*Non possumus.*" The Bishop then referred the matter to Rome, and now Cardinal Antonelli, in a kind of bad humor, wrote a letter to the Bishop, in which he said: "Do not press the matter any further, considering that the Concordat has no more validity, since Alsace is now a part of the German Empire;" that is to say: contracts have effect only between the contracting parties, and, when we signed the Concordat of 1801, we were treating with Catholic France and not with Protestant Germany. In a memorandum which Cardinal Antonelli addressed, on the 15th day of February, to all the Roman Nuncios, he maintains his theory, by denying to Prussia the rights which were accorded to the French sovereigns by the said Concordat, and declaring that a new convention had to be concluded; but Prince Bismarck very promptly accepted the same theory, and held that, no Concordat existing between Rome and Alsace, the German Government would not bind itself by any convention, but regulate the relations between the State and the Church alone and by virtue of its sovereign power. It was too late when the great Catholic statesman Antonelli perceived that it was not an easy thing to play with Prince Bismarck. The Bishop had, in order to secure to his priests their salaries, to succumb, and to submit his nominations to be confirmed by the Government of the Protestant Emperor. Very likely this occurrence will lead to the repeal of the Concordats yet existing between the Holy See and other German States,—Bavaria, Prussia, and Wurtemberg. In regard to the former Kingdom of Hanover, it is the same as with Alsace; in the place of the King of Hanover, who had concluded the Concordat of March 26, 1821, the King of Prussia came by the law of conquest.

THE ATTEMPT ON BISMARCK'S LIFE.

I do not intend to go into any details of the pretended attempt to assassinate Prince Bismarck. Suffice it to say, that there is a great difference of opinion in Germany and in Switzerland whether the young druggist who is imprisoned under the charge is really guilty, or whether it is only a trumped-up charge made by the police. The telegraph has certainly informed you in regard to this matter. But it may be interesting to learn something about the family relations of the young Polander, who is said to be the illegitimate offspring of a high dignitary of the Church, by the name of Kozmian, and a Polish Countess who was a nun. A good story is told of Mr. Kozmian, who collected a large amount of *Peterspfennig* (some 100,000 thalers), and attempted to carry the money himself to Rome. On his way thither he came to Hamburg, a celebrated watering-place, where he could not resist the temptation of gambling, and really gambled away the whole *Peterspfennig*, intrusted to him by so many pious souls.

SIR CHARLES DILKE AND THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Of the great meeting which was held on the 21st of February, and which was addressed by Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke, at Chelsea, you will not learn much by perusing the London journals. Most of the city papers observe a very dignified silence in regard to that meeting, and the few that cannot help mentioning it, give only a very faint idea of what had occurred. But the London correspondent of the *German Zeitung*, of Vienna, tells that a great many thousands of people, mostly belonging to the laboring class, had assembled at Chelsea to listen to the remarks of that champion of liberty, who, in regard to the Alabama claims, wrung out quite different tones from those which we are used to hear from the English press, and which are uttered by the Prime Minister, and the leader of the Opposition of her Majesty's Government. The great popular orator demonstrated, under the continuous applause of the many thousands of his hearers, that, according to the letter and the sense of the protocols of the "Joint High Commission," and of the Washington Treaty, all claims growing out of the acts of the Alabama and similar ships, whether they were for direct or consequential damages could be brought before the International Court of Geneva for arbitration, and that that Court was the sole and only judge of its own jurisdiction,—just the position taken by the Government of the United States, and now approved by the almost unanimous voice of the press of Germany and Switzerland. It is a very remarkable incident, when we see almost the whole country mad with excitement against the American nation, to hear once again the voice of reason and calm consideration at a meeting of English people.

WASHINGTON' BIRTHDAY AT ZURICH.

The 22d day of February was this year celebrated in a great many cities in Europe where Americans reside. In this city, the Stars and Stripes waved from the United States Consulate, and from several private buildings, the residences of American citizens. In the evening, our worthy Consul, Mr. Byers, and his accomplished lady, gave a splendid entertainment in honor of the day, at the Zurich hof Hotel, to which the Americans who are domiciliated or temporarily residing here, were invited. The large parlor of the hotel was tastefully ornamented with the portraits of Washington and Lincoln, and the American and Swiss flags. After having tipped the light fantastic toe, the company were conducted to the dining hall, where some forty invited guests partook of a sumptuous supper. The cloth being removed, and champagne sparkling in the glasses, Consul Byers, in an eloquent speech, did honor to the Father of his country. The next regular toast, "The President of the United States," was responded to by Dr. Van Marten, formerly an officer of the Union army; the next, "America, the land of freedom; dear to every lover of liberty, in every country, and in every language," was answered by your correspondent; and the last one, "Switzerland, the Sister Republic," by Prof. Erni, of Zurich, at present United States Consul at Basle. Then followed a number of volunteer toasts, partly of a serious and partly of a jocose nature, but mostly inspired by the recollection of dear, beloved America. It was a late hour when the guests separated, having once again enjoyed a true American sociable festival.

L. B.

THE ST. LOUIS TORNADO.

Great Destruction of Property—Ten Persons Injured.

From the St. Louis Republican, March 30.

The alarm was given at half-past 8 last night that Centre Market had been blown down, and a large number of persons killed and injured. While this proved to be somewhat exaggerated, there was considerable truth in it, and investigations showed that serious loss of property, if not life, had occurred. It was also ascertained that much damage had been occasioned elsewhere, especially at East St. Louis.

The gust of wind which had such terrific force came from the southwest, amid rain and lightning, and passed almost in an instant. The first place where its effects were noticed was at the old Chouteau Mill, about a block west of Centre Market. This mill had long been in disuse, and was, in fact in ruins. A large fence which had been placed round it was blown down and carried a portion of the walls with it, the whole making a crash which was heard with great distinctness by many in Centre Market, who were so alarmed that they made haste to rush out.

Centre Market, an oblong building near the Pacific Railroad depot, occupying a strip of the block between Poplar and Spruce streets, and fronting on Seventh street, was at the time fully lighted up, it being the busiest portion of the evening, and, as it was Saturday, the visitors were unusually numerous. As stated, when the crash at the Conteau mill was heard, numbers endeavored to escape from the building. But it was scarcely a moment before the tornado caught the northern half of the structure, and what had been a scene of animation was transferred to one of horror and destruction. The east wall of this half was dashed in as with an irresistible force, the roof blown off, and the interior became a mass of *debris* and wailing humanity.

Many parties had succeeded in gaining the street, but only for some of them to be overtaken by the disaster. The roof and a large portion of the supporting timbers were blown into the street—some of the latter quite across it—and the sidewalk, at the northern end of the market, was covered with the wreck. It was in this that many unfortunate persons became involved, the *debris* burying them.

The first notification of the catastrophe sent from the place was to the Chestnut Street Police Station, and thence to the Central Station at the Four Courts by telegraph. Men were despatched to call policemen from their beats, and soon a large force gathered at the spot. Word was sent to the headquarters of the Fire Department and the hook and ladder company, reinforced by men from different engine houses, were soon at work extricating the wounded. Mr. H. Clay Sexton, Chief McDonough, Captains Huebler and Hercules and others directed and assisted in the labor, and there were soon no lack of laborers. The news of the accident spread, as all such intelligence does, like wildfire, and the streets in the vicinity became blocked by spectators. The work of extricating the injured was prosecuted under considerable difficulties owing to the darkness and the breaking of the gas pipes, but it was conducted vigorously, and not stopped until it was believed that all the persons had been gotten out, and all the butchers accounted for.

There were a number of persons whose injuries were not of such a nature as to prevent their leaving for home, which they did as soon as possible. Among the others were the following:

George White, butcher, residing near the county farm, nose fractured, ankle dislocated, and otherwise somewhat seriously injured.

Bernard Hulms, butcher, Twenty-fifth and Franklin avenue, injured slight.

John Heck, huckster, married, No. 510 South Seventh street, injured in the back dangerously.

Henry Lipphardt, butcher, residing near the Arsenal, injured internally.

Edward Hory, butcher, No. 801 South Second street, injured slight.

Mrs. Edward Flory, leg crushed and broken and bruised about the head. Condition dangerous.

John Berger, butcher, married, residing near the Marine Hospital, arm broken in two places, and badly cut about the head.

Mrs. Brady, Clark avenue, between Seventh and Eighth streets, slightly injured.

William Butler, slightly injured.

Michael Fessel, Rock Springs, bruised.

Physicians were immediately in attendance upon the injured. White, Hulms, and Lipphard were taken to the drug store of Mr. H. Foerz, Seventh, near Spruce, and were attended as well as could be done under the circumstances. Others were taken to various saloons and grocery stores opposite the market. Mrs. Flory, who at the time she was injured was about leaving the market-house, was one of those who sustained the most serious injury. The medical attendance concluded that it would be best to amputate her crushed limb, but she would not entertain the proposition, thinking that she would be dead before morning, anyhow.

A butcher named Henry I. Held, when the crash came, caught up a little girl, and endeavored to carry her across the street. He succeeded, but both were slightly injured.

Mr. Flory darted under his bench, but was caught on a meat-hook, which was forced into his shoulder.

A boy of William Butler was missed, as also was a boy named Charles W. Dyer, of Toledo. The latter was walking past the market with a friend named R. M. Streaker, of that city, and started to run when the shock came. He was not seen after.

The street-cars of the St. Louis Railroad Company could not pass, and had to go along Poplar street from Fifth to Seventh.

There was much destruction to fences in the neighborhood, and the wind played havoc in the lumber yard of Mr. G. W. Rippy, a block northwest of the markets. A number of houses in the neighborhood were damaged.

A frame building occupied by Mrs. Brady, on Eighth street, near Spruce, was partially blown down.

A serious loss was sustained by Messrs. Jacob Gruen & Bros., who keep a saloon at northwest corner of Seventh and Spruce streets. The upper portion of the front of the building was knocked in by a part of the roof and timbers of the market house, but no one was injured.

Mr. W. A. Doyle, Market-Master of the market, states that he was in the centre of the building at the time, and that the wind and crash came like a flash of lightning. There were 38 butchers' stalls in the portion destroyed, and several of these were vacant. There was an eave of 7 feet at the western side of the building, and he says that, shortly after his appointment in June last, he expressed it as his opinion to the City Comptroller that the building was unsafe, as a moderate wind raised the roof. The Comptroller had anchors put in it and it was braced. The building was about 45 feet inside. He considers that the loss to the city will be between $15,000 and $20,000. He estimates the losses of the various stall-keepers on fixtures and stock at about $40,000.

The state of the building now is, that the southern half remains intact, and only a small portion of the east wall is down. The substantial shed on Seventh street in all probability sustained this wall.

A portion of the roof of the vitrol factory, on the southeast corner of Austin and Fourteenth streets, was blown away by the storm, and a man named Dennis Dun, who was working in the factory at the time, was struck on the head by a falling brick. He was severely injured. He is a married man, residing on Singleton street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets.

The large sign-board over the crossing of the Pacific Railroad, on Fourteenth street, and a quantity of fencing on the east side of Fourteenth, between Austin and Randolph streets, were also blown down.

The steamboats in the harbor did not entirely escape. At the unlucky moment, the ferry-boat Christy was crossing from East St. Louis, and her chimneys were blown down. The smoke filled the cabin, and the passengers were apprehensive that the boat had caught fire. They preserved, however, a good degree of composure, and were landed safely.

The large round-house of the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad, at East St. Louis, was blown down, and was completely demolished. The loss must have been very serious, as the structure was the largest of the kind there. It had capacity for eighteen or twenty locomotives. There were six of these in it,—four of the Rock Island, and two of the Terre Haute. They were not much damaged, and John Meyers and another man working in the building were injured, but it is hoped not seriously.

The St. John building, three stories, Fourth and Broadway, which was approaching completion, was damaged to some extent.

A Great Book Collector.

From the New York Times.

Accompanying the catalogue of the library of the late Marquis de Morante, to the sale of which, in Paris, we lately briefly alluded, is a short biography. He appears to have been a very singular person. The son of a nobleman of Northern Spain, he was born in 1808, in Mexico, where his father had large interests, but at an early age was sent home for education. In the Mexican war of independence his father espoused the Spanish side, which led to his return to Europe.

His son, the late Marquis, went to the University of Alcala, where every care was bestowed on his education. Soon after graduating, he was appointed to a professorial chair there. The University of Alcala was restored by Cardinal Ximenes in 1494. It possessed a very considerable library, and many curious manuscripts. In 1784 a learned Professor went there with the view of inspecting these latter. To his astonishment he learned that about thirty-five years before a Goth of a librarian, who wanted space for some new books, had sold them to a rocket maker. When this hideous act of literary sacrilege came to the ears of one Martinez, a devoted Greek scholar, he hastened to the firework-maker's to try and save what remained, but all except a few scattered leaves of this immense collection were found to be destroyed. We can imagine with what feelings the subject of this memoir would have reflected on this monstrous act.

In 1836, the University of Alcala was removed to Madrid, and, we conclude, incorporated with that in the Metropolis. In 1840, the Marquis became Rector. Two years later, the death of his father compelled him to go on business to Mexico. He, therefore, resigned his University office, to which he was afterwards reappointed. It is remarkable that he never seems to have cared at all to travel, and his only visits to Paris and London were made when he was going to and from Mexico. In 1847, he was created Marquis of Morante, and decorated. He had, in 1844, been made a Supernumerary Judge of the Court of Appeal in Madrid, and was subsequently appointed a Senator. He made it a rule to give away his official income, either to private or public charities.

The Marquis never married, and indeed was not in the least degree susceptible to the charms of the fair sex. During the latter part of his life he resigned all his appointments, and gave himself up entirely to his books, paying special attention to the accuracy and exactness of his catalogues. He was very particular about editions, and eager to secure elegant specimens of typography. His books were placed in three spacious and splendid apartments surrounded by galleries. His favorite and ultimately fatal perch—for he met his death by a fall from it—was the topmost rung of his library ladder.

His only relaxation seems to have been in the society of a few learned men who came to discuss literary and philological subjects in the evening. Punctually at 9 o'clock his guests retired. In money matters he was extremely exact, but very liberal. His laundress charged him one and a half centimes too much. He sternly reproved her, but presently added a Napoleon as a present. Though abstemious in his habits, he appears to have liked a good cook, and actually paid that lady the (in Europe) enormous sum of $1.80 a day. To all his servants he left pensions. His fortune amounted to about $25,000 a year, and he spent two-thirds of it on his library, which, at his death, consisted of 120,000 volumes. It will be interesting to see what it fetches. He left his fortune to a young man, formerly an officer in the army, for no other reason than that he was a great favorite of his. The Marquis died in June, 1868.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

Statistics for 1871.

Monthly report, No. 6, (current series), of the Bureau of Statistics, is now in press. It contains the statistics of our foreign trade for the month of December, 1871, and for the calendar year ended the same, compared with the corresponding period of 1870. The following is a synopsis of the contents:

Periods.	Imports.	Domestic exports, (specie values.)	Foreign exports.
Month ended Dec. 31, 1871	$33,302,119	$47,862,806	$1,658,318
Month ended Dec. 31, 1870	34,605,710	45,539,405	1,815,779
Twelve months ended Dec 31, 1871	589,909,719	511,186,009	20,797,967
Twelve months ended Dec. 31, 1870	486,821,818	453,875,722	30,660,116

The value of foreign commodities remaining in warehouse Dec. 31, 1871, was $68,941,253, as compared with $55,616,781, Dec. 31, 1870.

The respective amounts of the imports and exports for the twelve months ending Dec. 31, 1871, which consisted of merchandise and of specie and bullion, were as follows:

	Imports.	Domestic exports, (specie values)	Foreign exports.
Merchandise	$572,510,304	$445,553,658	$14,788,839
Specie & bullion	17,399,415	65,632,342	12,009,128

TWELVE MONTHS ENDING DEC 31, 1870.

	Imports.	Domestic exports, (specie values.)	Foreign exports.
Merchandise	$461,151,151	$387,779,405	$15,805,708
Specie & bullion	25,670,667	66,096,317	14,854,408

Of the total imports and exports, the comparative values carried in American and foreign vessels, and in cars and other land vehicles, respectively, during the twelve months ended Dec. 31, 1871, were as follows:

	Imports.	Domestic exports, (mixed values.)	Foreign exports.
American vessels	$172,017,799	$172,044,460	$3,509,933
Foreign vessels	401,892,186	383,040,525	15,849,398
Land vehicles	15,999,734	6,723,396	2,439,028

TWELVE MONTHS ENDED DEC. 31, 1870.

	Imports.	Domestic exports, (mixed values)	Foreign exports.
American vessels	$155,935,174	$183,001,794	$13,128,057
Foreign vessels	323,503,702	321,066,706	16,200,133
Land vehicles	7,382,942	2,913,575	1,331,926

From the two preceding tables it appears that of the total amount of our foreign commerce carried by water, over 69 per cent was in foreign vessels during the calendar year 1871, as compared with 65 per cent in 1870.

Vessels engaged in the foreign trade entered into and cleared from the United States during the twelve months ending Dec. 31, 1871:

	Entered No.	Entered Tons.	Cleared No.	Cleared Tons.
American vessels	11,058	3,798,361	10,864	3,768,978
Foreign vessels	19,551	6,929,377	19,433	6,780,389
Total	30,609	10,727,738	30,297	10,552,367

TWELVE MONTHS ENDED DEC. 31, 1870.

	Entered No.	Entered Tons.	Cleared No.	Cleared Tons.
American vessels	10,506	3,578,125	10,335	3,617,872
Foreign vessels	18,701	5,621,865	18,646	5,567,517
Total	29,207	9,199,990	28,981	9,175,389

The report contains several statements exhibiting the statistics of immigration into the United States during the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1871, from which it appears that the total number arrived was 95,138, of whom 16,485 were passengers, not immigrants, leaving the actual immigrants at 78,653, of whom 44,361 were males, and 34,292 females. Of the total number of immigrants, 19,653 were under 15 years of age; 47,941, 15 and under 40; and 11,059, 40 and over. There were 136 deaths on the voyage.

The countries from which these immigrants departed were: From Great Britain, 16,216; Ireland, 10,206; Germany and Austria, 30,508; Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, 2,930; France, 2,402; Switzerland, 523; Spain and Portugal, 201; Italy, 783; Holland, 278; Belgium, 43; Russia and Poland, 506; other countries of Europe, 75; China, 663; Australia, 664; British North American Provinces, 11,865; Mexico, 141; South America, 25; West Indies, 401; all other countries, 233.

Their occupations were, briefly, as follows: Artists, 21; bakers, 211; blacksmiths, 395; butchers, 220; carpenters and joiners, 987; clergymen, 56; clerks, 436; engineers, 123; farmers, 7,659; jewellers, 74; laborers, 13,181; lawyers, 11; mariners, 287; masons, 326; mechanics, 951; merchants, 1,690; miners, 1,032; painters, 136; physicians, 47; seamstresses, 112; servants, 2,182; shoemakers, 373; tailors, 442; teachers, 60; weavers, 149; all other occupations, 2,170; occupations not stated, and without occupations (chiefly women and children), 45,322.

The total number of immigrants arrived during the 12 months ended Dec. 31, 1871, was 346,938, of whom 204,728 were males and 142,210 females.

—Miss Hunt, in her "Bits of Travel," speaking of the mistletoe berries, says they are lovely, and adds: "If a white currant were to marry a snowberry, their babies would be like these."

FURNITURE.

CLEARING SALE OF FURNITURE.

Will continue during the coming week the complete sacrifice of profit on all goods sold previous to removal from the new Post Office Block. NO RESERVE.

WEBER FURNITURE COMP'Y,
Cor. Clark & Jackson-sts.

GAS FIXTURES, ETC.

E. BAGGOT,
(Formerly of Baggot & Almey, 163 and 165 Lake-st.), is again in the burned district, at
132 FIFTH-AV.,
With new and latest designs of
Gas Fixtures, Plumbing Material, &c.
In large stock. 132 Fifth-av., one door north of Madison-st.

CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING.

JOHN B. HALL,
TAILOR,
REMOVED TO
330 Wabash-av.,
NEAR CONGRESS-ST.

COMMON COUNCIL MEETING.

The Relief Society to be Investigated by an Aldermanic Committee.

Mr. Tuley on School Land in the Burnt District.

The West Wing of the Court House to be Pulled Down.

Passage of the C., C. & I. C. R. R. and Free Library Ordinances.

A regular meeting of the Common Council was held last evening, President McAvoy in the chair. There were also present the following Aldermen: Knickerbocker, Otis, Dixon, Cosy, McGennis, Thompson, Daggy, Stone, Schmitz, Tracy, Hickey, Cullerton, Bailey, Bateham, Powell, Bond, Verdier, Sweet, Witbeck, Heath, Gardner, Sherwood, Gill, Cleveland, Schmidt, Stout, Schaffner, Lengacher, McCaffrey, Carney, Clarke, Ogden, Busse, Woodman, Mr. President.

SIDEWALK IN NEEDED QUARTERS.

Ald. Thompson presented an order directing the erection of temporary sidewalk on Washington street, between Market and Franklin; on Franklin, between Madison and South Water street, and on Wabash avenue.

MR. CHADWICK'S SUCCESSOR CONFIRMED.

Ald. McGennis presented a communication from the Board of Underwriters asking that Mr. Lewis H. Davis be appointed Fire Commissioner, vice Mr. J. E. Chadwick, resigned.

Referred to the Committee on Fire and Water.

OPPOSED TO A RAILROAD.

A remonstrance against the laying of a railroad track on Bloomingdale street was referred to the Committee.

TEST LAMPS.

Ald. Otis asked the passage of the following:

Resolved, That the City Comptroller be, and he is hereby, instructed to notify the Chicago Gas-Light and Coke Company to erect test lamps, with metres, at the following stations, for the measurement of gas consumed by the city in public street lamps: On Dearborn street (City Hall); one at the Deering Street Police Station; one at the Harmon Street Police Station; one at the Webster Street Police Station.

Ald. Powell thought the resolution ought to be carefully considered. He moved to have it referred to the Committee on Gas Lights.

It was so referred.

MORE SIDEWALK.

Ald. Busse offered an order directing the Board of Public Works to erect sidewalks on the south side of Ontario street, from Franklin to Pine street, and on the east side of North Clark street, from Chicago avenue to North avenue.

It was carried.

ALLEGED MALADMINISTRATION BY THE RELIEF SOCIETY.

Ald. Daggy presented the following resolution:

WHEREAS, Complaints are made by the inmates of several of the houses temporarily occupied by the Chicago Aid and Relief Society, and particularly that located at the old Soldiers' Home, on Douglas place; therefore,

Resolved, That Ald. Stone, Bateham, and Clark be and they are hereby appointed a select committee, whose duty it shall be to visit all the headquarters where relief has been dispensed, and particularly that at the old Soldiers' Home, on Douglas place, and that they fully investigate all complaints, with a view to abolishing the same.

It was unanimously passed.

LEASING THE BRIDEWELL LOT.

A report was received from the City Comptroller with regard to the leasing of the old Bridewell lot. Two bids were received, one from E. Earnshaw, for rent of 72½ feet north of the old Bridewell lot, at $1,650 per annum, and one from James E. Bagnain, offering $8,000 per annum, for five years, for the whole lot.

It was referred to the Committee on Schools.

THE GRADE OF VAN BUREN STREET.

The Board of Public Works presented a report and ordinance for establishing the grade in the vicinity of West Van Buren and Canal streets.

SCHOOL LANDS IN THE BURNT DISTRICT.

A communication was received from Corporation Counsel Tuley enclosing an ordinance relative to the lease of school lands in the burnt district, as follows:

WHEREAS, Difficulties and much litigation has arisen out of the appraisement made in the year 1870 of school lands and lots situate in the "burnt district" in the South Division of the city, and, in view of the fact that the lessees of the said school lots and lands suffered great losses in improvements thereon by the great fire of Oct. 8 and 9, A. D. 1871, be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. That all lessees of school lots or lands in the burnt district of the South Division, and being in that part of the South Division of said city lying north of Polk street, who shall enter into an obligation, (to be prepared by the Corporation Counsel of said city) within thirty days after signing such obligation, to pay 60 per cent of the rent due for the first two years ending May 1, 1872, under an appraisement of said lots and lands made by authority of said city in the month of May, 1870, and to a re-valuation of their said lots and lands for the three years commencing May 1, 1872, may be made by appraisers to be appointed by the Common Council, shall be exempt from the remaining 40 per cent of the rent of the said first two years; but it is hereby provided that said obligation may contain such covenants, terms, conditions, and provisos in regard to such re-valuation, and the manner of making the same, and as to the payment of said 60 per cent of rent as the said Corporation Counsel, may deem necessary or advisable.

SEC. 2. Where any of said lessees, who shall enter into any such obligation, shall have paid the rent, or any portion thereof, under protest or otherwise, the excess over said 60 per cent of said first two years' rent, may be applied as a credit on rents accruing after said 1st of May, 1872.

SEC. 3. This ordinance to be in force from and after its passage.

PULLING DOWN THE CITY PART OF THE COURT HOUSE.

The following communication was received from the Board of Public Works:

GENTLEMEN: The Board of Public Works respectfully ask authority for taking down the city portion of the wall of the old City Hall, now left standing, and for disposing of the material contained in them. As the new building, when completed, will, most likely be of an entirely different plan from the old, the Board are of the opinion that the remains of the old walls will be of little use in the construction of the new, and they therefore recommend that they be taken down and the ground cleared and made ready for the new building. In the meantime, the Board have taken measures to insure security against accidents from falling chips and pieces of stone, detached from the walls by the action of the fire and weather. The Board respectfully submit the following resolution, and ask for its adoption:

Resolved, That the Board of Public Works be authorized and empowered at such time as they shall think best, to take down and remove the city portion of the walls of the old City Hall, and to sell so much of the old material contained therein, as they shall deem for the best interests of the city.

Ald. Schaffner moved to amend, by striking out the words "at such time as they shall think best," and substitute the words "forthwith."

Ald. Bond thought the amendment too sharp.

Ald. Schaffner said that already one young life had been sacrificed.

The amendment was carried—yeas, 31; nays, 3—Bond, Witbeck, and Carney.

The report was adopted.

THE C., C. & I. C. ORDINANCE PASSED.

The special order of the evening, the ordinance authorizing the entrance of the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad, was taken up.

Ald. Clarke offered an amendment, adding the word "maintain" after "west" wherever occurring in Section 3, with reference to viaducts.

It was unanimously agreed to.

Ald. Clarke offered a further amendment to Section 4, by striking out the following:

The permission and authority herein granted are upon the further express condition that the said company shall proceed, in good faith, and without delay, to reclaim and prosecute its rights, and to lay and use its tracks upon Kinzie street, as permitted by this ordinance, and the permission to use a part of Depot place, and all rights and privileges herein granted on Depot place shall cease when the right of said company to lay said tracks along that part of Kinzie street between Ashland avenue and Ada street shall have been established or secured, and its tracks laid and used thereon, or a reasonable time for that purpose shall have elapsed.

Ald. McGrath favored the passage of the amendment.

Mr. Tuley explained, on the invitation of Ald. Dixon, that the abstracts showed that the claims of the Northwestern Railroad were quite valid; that the north half of the street had never been dedicated to the city.

Ald. Woodman said, if it was stricken out, the property-owners would apply at once for an injunction restraining the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad from laying their tracks on Depot place.

Ald. Schaffner said there could be no objection to allowing the Company to come in over Depot place. He favored the striking out the portion of the section as provided in the amendment.

The amendment was carried,—yeas, 24; nays, 11,—as follows:

Yeas—Knickerbocker, Otis, Cosy, McGennis, Thompson, Stone, Tracy, Cullerton, Bateham, Powell, Bond, Verdier, Sweet, Witbeck, Heath, Gardner, Sherwood, McGrath, Stout, Schaffner, McCaffrey, Clarke, Ogden, Mr. President—24.

Nays—Dixon, Daggy, Schmitz, Hickey, Bailey, Cleveland, Schmidt, Lengacher, Carney, Busse, Woodman—11.

Ald. Gardner moved to waive the engrossment of the ordinance.

The motion was lost—yeas, 29; nays, 6—Hickey, Bailey, Schmidt, Lengacher, McCaffrey, Carney—for want of a charter majority.

On motion of Ald. McGrath, the vote was reconsidered.

Ald. McGrath thought it time to say yea or nay, definitely. The ordinance was the most stringent that had yet been drawn, and ought to be passed.

Ald. Sherwood said he was compelled to leave at 9 o'clock. He wished permission of the Council to instruct the Clerk to cast his vote for the ordinance.

The Council was quite willing, but thought a question might be raised upon the legality of the proceeding.

Ald. McGrath moved to waive the engrossment.

The motion prevailed,—yeas, 31; nays, 4.

The ordinance was passed,—yeas, 32; nays, 3—Schmidt, Lengacher, and McCaffrey.

VACATION OF QUINCY STREET.

The ordinance for the vacation of Quincy street was taken up.

Ald. Gardner moved to postpone it for one week.

Ald. McGennis moved to postpone it indefinitely.

Ald. Schaffner said the officers of the Government wished the ordinance passed at once.

Ald. McGennis said that the Secretary of the Treasury was satisfied with the title, but grave doubts existed as to the ability of the Council to get the ordinance through.

Ald. Schaffner said the action of the Legislature was probably enough, but the highest Federal officers here, the Judges of the United States Courts, the District Attorney, and others, were most anxious to have the ordinance passed without delay.

Ald. McGennis withdrew his motion.

Ald. Gardner would not withdraw his motion to postpone. He would have it made the special order for next Monday at 8 o'clock.

Ald. Daggy wanted the ordinance passed, or the Aldermen who opposed it put on the record.

Ald. McGrath would like it postponed. Captain Bigelow had died recently, and the property was leased to several individuals with long leases. The Council ought to know whether it was or not.

The motion to postpone was lost—yeas, 12; nays, 19.

Ald. Schaffner moved to pass the ordinance.

Ald. Gardner said that probably his talking would produce no effect, but he was going to talk nevertheless. And he talked.

Ald. Carney said he was very happy Ald. Gardner had spoken for the North Side. He was very happy indeed. Ald. Gardner was incompetent to speak for the North Division. He fully endorsed the views of Ald. Gardner as far as they went. He wished he would come over and receive the thanks of the North Division. He was very happy.

A vote was taken on the motion to lay over temporarily, which resulted—yeas, 11; nays, 20.

A vote was taken on the ordinance, resulting yeas, 16; nays, 14—as follows:

Yeas—Otis, Dixon, McGennis, Thompson, Daggy, Stone, Schmitz, Tracy, Cullerton, Bailey, Bateham, Bond, Schaffner, Ogden, Woodman, Mr. President—16.

Nays—Knickerbocker, Powell, Verdier, Witbeck, Heath, Gardner, Cleveland, McGrath, Schmidt, Lengacher, McCaffrey, Carney, Clarke, Busse—14.

On motion of Ald. Knickerbocker the vote last taken was reconsidered, and the ordinance made the special order for next Monday evening at 8 o'clock, a motion of Ald. McGrath to lay the motion on the table being rejected by a vote of yeas, 10; nays, 21.

THE FREE LIBRARY.

Ald. Powell moved that the rules be suspended to allow the Judiciary Committee to make a report upon the Free Library.

Ald. Carney objected. He was bound to object. He intended to carry out the rules. He didn't care, any way.

Ald. Powell said his Honor, the Mayor, was present, and wished the ordinance passed for the purpose of nominating Directors for the Library.

But Ald. Carney said: "Anny way, I object." But he gracefully withdrew when set upon by the whole Council.

The report was then presented, recommending the passage of the ordinance sent in by the Mayor.

The ordinance was unanimously passed.

SIDEWALKS.

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred a communication from the Board of Public Works, to the effect that there was no money in the City Treasury to pay for sidewalks, reported that the statement was true, and recommended the passage of the following order:

Ordered, That the Board of Public Works be, and they are hereby, authorized to notify in the usual manner, the owners of all property fronting on any of the streets within the burned districts of the city, to proceed to construct, at their own expense, either a temporary or permanent sidewalk as circumstances will permit, on the side next to and in front of any such premises, and if the order shall not be complied with within thirty days after such notice has been served, the Board of Public Works may proceed at once to levy a tax upon all of such property for the required amount of money, and proceed at once to construct the necessary sidewalks from the proceeds of such tax.

It was laid over.

ASSESSMENTS ANNULLED.

Ald. McGrath presented a report of the Committee on Local Assessments, recommending that sundry assessments be annulled that new ones be made.

Laid over.

The Council adjourned.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Annual Report of President Newell to the Directors.

Earnings and Expenditures—Transportation—Land Department.

John Newell, Esq., President of the Illinois Central Railroad, has just completed his annual report to the Directors, from which we are permitted to make the following extracts:

Illinois produced in 1870 and 1871 large harvests of corn, and fair crops of other cereals, which afforded a large freight traffic in Illinois the past year, and covered the decrease in earnings from business of the Iowa leased lines, caused by the partial failure of the crops in that State in 1870–71, up to the date of the Chicago fire, in October last. The loss of traffic consequent upon the destruction of the business portion of the city by fire has been large. Opportunely a demand from the Gulf States for the products of the Northwest made a heavy freight traffic south over the road in November and December.

The earnings of the line in Illinois were		$7,052,440.46
The working expenses	$3,817,009.34	
And the State tax	463,512.91	
		4,280,522.25
Leaving net earnings		$2,771,918.21
The earning of the leased lines in Iowa were		$1,348,701.35
Which, deducting the working expenses	$824,910.28	
Rent	543,328.93	
And taxes	19,532.91	
		1,387,772.12
Shows a deficit of		$39,070.77
In working the Iowa lines, and reduces the net earnings of the lines operated by the Company, to		$2,732,847.44
Against net earnings in 1870		2,857,321.80
A falling off in 1871, of		124,474.36
Making the proportion of expenses and taxes to gross earnings		61 per cent

The total receipts from freight transportation in Illinois, show a gain of $128,084.20 over those of 1870. The net earnings over the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, under the contract of 1867, show a falling off as compared with 1870, of $103,728.87, which is chiefly due to the higher tariffs from the Iowa lines. The Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw contract yields a gain of $36,951.57 over the earnings of 1870. Nineteen million three hundred and seventy-two thousand two hundred and ten bushels of grain were forwarded from stations in Illinois, and 4,684,590 bushels from stations in Iowa upon our lines. Of this quantity, 18,796,100 bushels were received at Chicago, and 2,362,140 bushels at Cairo; 89,366,000 feet of lumber were forwarded from Chicago, a falling off of 32,934,000 feet as compared with the shipments of 1870. The total quantity of freight transported in 1871, was 1,831,342 tons, equal to 262,188,993 tons hauled one mile, which yielded an average revenue of 2 32-100 cents per mile. In 1870, 265,409,371 tons were hauled one mile at the rate of 2 31-100 cents per ton; in 1869 the receipts were 2 48-100 cents per ton per mile. The passenger service in Illinois shows a loss of $232,929.69 from 1870, a part of which is attributable to a reduction made in the tariff in August last.

The profits of this railway depend largely upon cheap transportation to the seaboard. At the present moment this is controlled by three trunk lines of railway, which, by means of their extensions, by leases, and traffic arrangements with new railways, cover the larger portion of Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri. During the winter months they are overburdened with traffic, obliging the local western lines to await their convenience in taking freight. These railways have been extended during the past five years with unparalleled rapidity, without a corresponding increase of the capacity of the trunk lines. At this season they give direct rail transportation from Central Illinois to the Atlantic States, at the same cost as obtains from Chicago.

The interest of the trunk lines is adverse to legislation by the General Government or by the State of New York, tending to an improvement of the canal system. Scarcely any reduction in time, or cost of transportation by the New York canals has been effected, while on other canals the adoption of steam power for towage has proved eminently successful.

The interests of this railway are closely identified with those of the City of Chicago, its terminus, on Lake Michigan, in securing a return to the water route of the products of this State, in transit to Eastern markets. Until a more liberal policy is obtained with reference to the canal improvement, we must sensibly feel the loss of the control of the local traffic in Illinois, and be obliged, as we have been since 1866, to increase our tonnage and mileage of trains, without a corresponding gain in net earnings.

The company lost in the October fire its passenger depot, freight depot, land office, several small buildings, and twenty-six freight cars. The loss on all the buildings, except the land office, was covered by insurance. Elevator A, on our station grounds, owned by private parties, was also destroyed, seriously crippling the grain receipts. The freight depot has been rebuilt. The building of a passenger depot is delayed, pending the determination of questions touching the title to lands conveyed by the Legislature of Illinois, in 1869, to this company, the Michigan Central, and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Companies, for a joint passenger station.

The Land Department sold in 1871, 48,927.31 acres of the lands donated to aid the construction of the railway for $459,404.26, making the aggregate sales to the close of 1871, 2,215,789.77 acres for $22,349,791.24, and leaving unsold at that date 379,210.23 acres; $1,633,163.53 was collected, of which $1,000,000 has been added to the Construction Bond fund.

The loss by fire of the Trustees' records, and of a part of the bonds delivered, prevent their further literal compliance with the terms of the construction mortgage. To protect the purchasers of lands, it has been deemed advisable to place at the control of the Trustees a sufficient fund to pay all the bonds. They had received, as shown by their statement of Dec. 31, 1871, $13,695,500 of bonds which have been cancelled, or destroyed by fire. The Construction Bond fund, amounting to $3,650,000, now at their disposal, with $300,000 to be added this year, will, with interest accruing to the fund, pay the balance of the $17,000,000 construction bonds.

THE LAW COURTS.

Proceedings in Bankruptcy—A Sailor Sues for Damages—New Suits and Judgments.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

In the case of Robert E. Jenkins, as an assignee in bankruptcy, against Eisendrath & Company, mentioned yesterday, which was an action to recover the value of goods alleged wrongfully to have been taken, verdict was rendered for defendant.

—The Commercial Insurance Company of Chicago entered its denial of bankruptcy.

—A rule to show cause this day issued against the Knickerbocker Insurance Company on a supplemental petition claiming an adjudication of bankruptcy.

CIRCUIT COURT.

There is on trial before Judge Rogers an action on the case brought by Sigwald Peterson against Gabriel Sunderson. The plaintiff was a sailor, and shipped on the schooner Montauk. He claims that while prosecuting his duties as a seaman, a mast, wrongfully maintained in a defective condition, fell so as to break his leg.

—Judgment was rendered against Amos F. Tompkins in favor of Edward Pulsifer, for $2,727.

—A bill was filed by Field, King & Co. against the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company, by which it is sought to have an accounting upon bonds alleged to have been issued by the company.

—An action on the case was instituted by Isaac A. Fisk against Gustav Bedensohatz, the damages being laid at $2,000.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Judgment was rendered in favor of Leopold Mayer & Co., against Jacob & Bennet Jacobson, for $4,170.81.

—Also against James Gregory in favor of Henry L. Daggett, for $2,519.82.

CRIMINAL COURT.

A Grand Jury was yesterday empanelled, Mr. Reuben Taylor being (as has frequently happened) made foreman.

Storage and Commission Merchants.

Ex-Alderman W. S. Powell, for the past seven years local agent in Chicago of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, informs his friends and the public generally, that he has formed a copartnership with George H. Sidwell & Co., in the business of general storage and commission merchants, the title of the firm being Sidwell, Powell & Co. They have secured the warehouse at the intersection of Clark street with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad track, and are thus able to offer extraordinary facilities for handling large quantities of grain, flour, hay, and heavy goods.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Celebration of the Anniversary of Its Passage.

Meeting of the Colored People of This City.

Patriotic Addresses by Eminent Speakers.

Endorsement of the Hon. Charles Sumner.

A meeting of colored people was held last evening in Quinn's Chapel, on Fourth avenue, to commemorate the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution. After waiting until nearly 9 o'clock, Mr. John Jones called the meeting to order, and nominated H. L. Bartlett to act as Chairman. The nomination was ratified, and the proceedings were inaugurated by electing the following Vice Presidents: W. S. Johnson, W. S. Phillips, William Alexander, William Baker, and C. H. Jackson.

Mr. Jacob Greenwood was elected to act as Secretary.

The Chairman stated that, owing to the circumstances which surrounded them, the proceedings could not be as interesting as was expected. Most of the speakers had failed in their promises, and the Committee of Arrangements had neglected to make out a programme. He called on Brother Phillips to deliver a prayer, with which request that gentleman eloquently and effectively complied.

An appropriate hymn—organ accompaniment—was sung by the choir.

The Chair called upon Mr. John Jones for an address.

Mr. Jones took the platform amid applause. He said he felt more embarrassment in addressing them than on any former occasion, because of the absence of prominent speakers. The chief cause of the failure was the inclement weather of Saturday, on which day the celebration should have come off. A chief charge against the colored people was the absence of what is called a history to back them up. A people without a history were of no consequence in the eyes of those who ruled the country. Had he time to do it in, he could controvert that calumny. But, in America, the colored people had a history. On the day when the May Flower landed at Plymouth Rock, a Dutch galleon landed a cargo of Africans in the James River. From that day to this the Anglo-Saxon and the Anglo-African have been commingled. Through all the struggles of the American people the colored people had been with them. They had fought with the Revolutionary patriots. The first direct insult to a British officer was by a barber's colored boy in Boston, in 1774 [Applause]. One hundred years ago a colored man was one of the four martyrs who fell in Boston, on the 5th of March, 1772. They are buried in the same grave. Bounties were given, and 160 acres of land, with full freedom, voted by Congress, as a reward to the colored troops who fought with George Washington. [Loud applause.] In 1814 it was the same. The Congressional debates of 1821 brought out those facts which are incontrovertible. The reason why the colored people had no history, was because they never had a historian. The history of the race had been kept in obscurity by a pro-slavery Government, a pro-slavery press, and, he would add, a pro-slavery people. He spoke of times anterior to the war of the Rebellion, which was the epoch of their emancipation. The best thing that the colored people could do was to forget that they had been slaves, and labor to improve their condition. They never heard men of the proud Anglo-Saxon race speaking of the time when they were slaves. Yet, 1,200 years ago, the ancestors of that race roamed around Europe and the island of Great Britain in brass collars with the names of their masters thereon engraven. [Laughter and cheers.] Nobody ever heard an Anglo-Saxon alluding to that period. He was too wise to do it. They should follow that precedent. They should remember that two years ago they were granted all the privileges and immunities of the grand position of American citizenship. [Loud cheers.] He hoped they would go steadily on, winning the respect of their white fellow-citizens, and proving their capacity for freedom by showing how well they could govern themselves. [Continued applause, amid which Mr. Jones concluded.]

The Chair then introduced Mr. W. H. Johnson, who spoke briefly, and with a good deal of diffidence, on general subjects. He hoped that the colored vote would always be against corruption. [Applause.]

The Chairman announced that Mr. L. B. White had been appointed to draw up a series of resolutions.

Mr. White stated that he had written resolutions endorsing the course of Mr. Charles Sumner in the United States Senate, in offering a necessary amendment to the Supplementary Civil Rights bill. The resolutions, were then read as follows:

WHEREAS, In the dark and turbulent days of the anti-slavery movement, when the friends of the colored man consisted of a small but noble band of patriots, with hearts imbued with a philanthropy undiminished by oppression, and undismayed by armed intimidation, when affection for the negro was not conspicuously universal, and disinterested patriots were not so zealous to conserve and perpetuate his interests, there was none more earnest in the advocacy of their claims, or more willing to imperil his life to achieve their civil and political liberties than the Hon. Charles Sumner; therefore it is

Resolved, That the introduction and able support of the Supplementary Civil Rights bill by the Hon. Charles Sumner, merits and meets with the hearty support and earnest gratitude of the colored people of Illinois.

Resolved, That the Republicanism which led certain Senators, preferring to have the success of Republican principles at heart, to vote against the amnesty measure, as amended, rather than give the negro equal opportunities with convicted rebels, is of such a questionable nature as to be not entirely removed from a suspicion of infidelity.

Resolved, That it is our duty and pleasure to accord to the efforts of the Hon. Charles Sumner, as a lifelong and tried friend of the colored people, a cordial indorsement, knowing that his efforts in their behalf spring from a heart susceptible of the purest emotions, a mind capable of only a statesmanlike view of the affairs of the Nation, and a patriotism which knows no race, clime, or color.

Resolved, That, in desiring equal civil rights, the colored people disavow every idea of an interference with the established usages of society, believing in every man's right to select his society without legal hindrance, but do desire a discontinuance of the barbarous practices which refuse them those general accommodations without which they are subject to untold inconveniences and repeated indignities.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to Hon. Charles Sumner.

Mr. White supported the resolutions in a speech replete with fire and eloquence. He dealt with all the political questions of the day, and announced his determination, then, there, and always, to maintain the party that had done so much for his people. [Applause.] He concluded by announcing his adhesion to the Temperance bill in the Legislature.

Mr. John Jones rose and said that the passage of the resolutions demanded some consideration. He had heard that the chains of the black man had been stricken off by the prayers of the Church. He wished he could believe it; but no, those manacles had been riven by the sword. [Applause.] And that weapon had been successfully wielded by the Republican party. The broken fetters of the slave had fallen from the limbs of the colored people, but their hearts were bound in bonds of gratitude to the party that had led them to liberty. [Loud applause.]

William Baker then rose, and deprecated any remark which denied the presence of God in the war of liberation. They should remember that God ruled parties, and men, and swords. [Great applause.] He had a great deal of confidence in God. [Laughter and cheers.] He doubted whether they would be free at all if there were not a God. Only that God directed the world, it would never have smote down the white oppressor of the South. [Vehement applause.] Let them, then, be true to God, to their freedom, and to their friends. [Cheers.]

The resolutions were then put, and carried by acclamation.

The meeting then indulged in some fine singing. The blessing of God was invoked on the cause, and the assembly dispersed.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, April 1.—The colored people celebrated the Fifteenth Amendment day this afternoon in an appropriate manner. The procession, embracing various civil societies, with bands and banners, paraded the streets, and made a very creditable display. A mass meeting and ball to-night at Turners Hall closes the celebration.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 1.—The colored people's celebration of the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment, to-day, was a notable success, conducted with perfect order. The exercises of the day included a procession, speeches, etc., ending with a concert to-night, which was largely attended.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 1.—A very large and enthusiastic meeting of the colored people was held at Masonic Hall, to-night, at which addresses were made by Hon. Godlove S. Orth, candidate for Congress-at-Large, General Ben Spooner, and others. The following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, To the untiring and persisting efforts of Hon. O. P. Morton we owe the successful ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, therefore,

Be it Resolved, That we, as a people, will ever hold in grateful remembrance the name of Hon. O. P. Morton, the true and tried friend of the colored men.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

A very large and good-feeling audience greeted the first appearance of "Little Nell, the California Diamond," at the Academy of Music last evening, and the sprightly little lady, with her pretty ways and astonishing versatility, made a most favorable impression. She was a trifle nervous, perhaps,—a little too anxious to establish herself strongly, but she has the ring of the genuine metal, and will surely make herself famous on the dramatic stage. Her play, "Katy Did," is admirably calculated to bring out her remarkable accomplishments to good advantage, and the manner in which she was supported by the Academy company demonstrated,—if any demonstration were needed,—the value of thorough rehearsal. "Little Nell" will wear well with Chicago theatre-goers; in fact, she is of an improving kind upon acquaintance, and her six nights' engagement will prove one of the most successful of the season.

GLOBE THEATRE.

"The Colleen Bawn" proved to be only moderately attractive at the Globe last night, the light attendance being forcibly suggestive of the error Mr. Langrishe made in not choosing to revive "Divorce" for a week, as he had been advised. Managers, however, have a habit of doing as they please, and it is not too late to prove the wisdom of the selection in this case, for "The Colleen Bawn" is finely produced, in all respects, and deserves to be well patronized.

MICHIGAN AVENUE THEATRE.

John Dillon and the Selden Irwin Company opened to a crowded house at the Michigan Avenue Theatre last evening, the play being "Everybody's Friend," with Dillon as De Boots. John is in his very best vein of comedy, and his friends will find him better than they ever knew him.

THE MINSTRELS.

opened their week with an attendance fully up to the high average of the past month, and with a programme of splendid attractiveness.

GHOST-RIDDEN.

Under this head the New York correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* says:

People who are superstitious say that never since Kelly killed Sam Sharpley's brother has there been any luck about the building known as Mrs. Edwin's Theatre. Aimee did better than any of her predecessors or successors, but with all her expenses and the size of the house, even good business didn't put money in her purse. An unaccountable being, who believes in a doctrine with one disciple, (that is, himself as an actor and author), occupied the place last week and the one before. "The Witches of New York" was the piece, and the Collapsed Colloquial Aiken was the manager. Speaking of him reminds me of his connection with one of the heavy clouds that have gathered this year about poor Olive Logan. By all odds the handsomest of the Logan sisters, was beautiful, golden-haired Alice. Through somebody's engineering, a marriage was brought about between Alice and this Mr. Albert Aiken. The poor girl went crazed the day of the ceremony, and has been under treatment for that dire malady, insanity, ever since. Close upon this disaster followed the death of Eliza—Mrs. Wood—the lovely woman to whose fond care all the sisters owed so much. And last week another of the golden-haired band was taken. Kate Logan, the youngest but one, of this noted family, died at the residence of her adopted parent, General Logan.

COUNTY LEGISLATION.

The Support of Eight Hundred Families to Devolve Upon the County To-Day.

Kleutch's Bondsmen to be Held Responsible for His "Irregularities."

A regular meeting of the County Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, President Julius White in the Chair. There were also present the following Commissioners: Ashton, Crawford, Harris, Harrison, Herting, Hitchcock, Jones, Lonergan, Pahlman, Reelle, Skelly, Stearns.

FURNITURE FOR THE GRAND JURY ROOM.

A communication was received from the State's Attorney, asking for chairs for the Grand Jury room, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings.

SUPPORTING THE POOR.

A communication was received from the Superintendent of Public Charities, as follows:

GENTLEMEN: A few days ago I was notified by Superintendent Dudley, of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society that on the 1st day of April all aid would be discontinued to persons who had wholly or in part been supported by Cook County before the fire. He thinks this will throw about eight hundred families on the county, a list of which will be furnished in a few days. If decided by you to help them, it will be necessary to appoint visitors to investigate each case before giving aid. For the present I think four will be sufficient, and would recommend that their salary be fixed at $75 per week; this number to be reduced as soon as circumstances will permit. The policy that will be pursued in giving aid will be to give the smallest amount consistent with humanity, and only in cases to prevent absolute suffering. Very respectfully, BEN. C. MILLER, Superintendent of Public Charities.

It was referred to the Committee on Poor House and Paupers.

DISPOSING OF SURPLUS LUNATICS.

A communication was also received from Dr. Ben. C. Miller, asking for instructions as to the disposal of sundry inmates of the Poor House, not paupers, and referred to the same Committee.

LIST OF JUSTICES.

A communication was received from C. W. Wheeler, County Clerk *pro tem.*, asking that a list of Justices of the Peace be obtained from the Secretary of State. The Clerk was instructed to obtain such a list.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

The Committee on Judiciary, to whom was referred the requisition of Sheriff Bradley, and the bill of Hale & Bro., for stationery and furniture of the Criminal Court, reported adversely to the allowing of either.

TO SUE THE BONDSMEN.

The same Committee reported as follows:

GENTLEMEN: Your Committee on Judiciary, to whom was referred the communication of the Clerk, and the report of the Finance Committee, relating to the accounts of Dominic Kleutch, late Collector of the West Chicago, having had the same under consideration, beg leave to report: That it appears from the report of said Committee that Mr. Kleutch settled with the County Treasurer upon a mistaken and erroneous footing of columns of figures, the result of which is that he has not paid over to the county $1,719.18, to which it is entitled. In the opinion of your Committee, the sureties on the bond of said Kleutch are liable to pay said sum to the county. They recommend the employment of counsel to prosecute said sureties.

The report was concurred in.

MR. GINDELE'S CLAIMS.

The same Committee, to whom was referred the communication of the relatives of the late John G. Gindele, for payment of fees for services chargeable to the county, reported that the Clerk was entitled to $3,877.34 for copying land tracts; to $1,928.67 for copying the books in the Collector's office; for restoring the assessment rolls, $3,877.34.

The aggregate of fees chargeable to the county are $9,693.35. Mr. Gindele had been paid $8,500, leaving a balance of $1,193.35, which the Committee recommended be paid.

The report was concurred in.

CLEANING THE SEWERS IN THE JAIL.

A resolution was offered by Commissioner Pahlman, instructing the Building Committee to clean the sewers of the basement of the Court House, and adopted.

THE NEW QUARTERS WITH THE CITY.

Commissioner Hitchcock offered a resolution instructing the Building Committee to proceed at once with the erection of an additional story for the use of the Courts and County offices upon the temporary quarters on the reservoir lot, at the county's expense.

Commissioner Harrison would prefer to know how long a time the county could get the use of the building for the amount named, for erecting the additional story, namely, $20,000. He moved to refer the resolution to the Building Committee with instructions to report without delay.

It was so referred.

LIQUOR LICENSES.

Commissioner Ashton offered a resolution directing the Committee on Licenses to inquire into and report to the Board the number of persons outside the city engaged in retailing ardent spirits who have taken out a license and the number who had neglected to do so.

It was adopted.

After reading more bills, the Board adjourned until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

THE ENGLISH BOOKS.

Letter from Mr. John Robson—The English Books for the Chicago Library Rapidly Coming into His Possession.

The Mayor received, yesterday, the subjoined letter in regard to the books contributed in England for the Chicago Library. The writer, Mr. Robson, was formerly Librarian of the Young Men's Association, and was sent to England for the purpose of soliciting contributions of books, to look after those already donated, and to collect and forward them to this country.

Hon. Joseph Medill—SIR: In continuation of my report of the 29th of February, I have to inform you, that, with the exception of four days, when I was confined by severe illness I have been daily receiving the books promised to the Hughes' fund, and corresponding under the direction of Mr. Hughes with donors who have not sent in their donations. I have also received the set of calendars. You will find them a magnificent set of books. Those promised by the Clarendon press of Oxford are expected every day. In addition to the donations promised in my last letter, I have to report the promise of all the transactions of the Royal Geographical Society, a valuable gift. Oxford and Cambridge have not sent their publications. Those I expect to get on Tuesday or Wednesday. Packing is going on at Crystal Palace, and a list taken of all the books. This will take some time to complete. Rev. William Webb, Vicar of Hardwick, Hartfordshire, sent a donation, and promises the transactions of the Astronomical Society. I am now getting better, and will proceed as rapidly and correctly as possible to discharge the duties you did me the honor to intrust me with. I delivered my letter of introduction to his excellency Robert Schenck, United States Minister. I am to meet him on Tuesday relative to the patents to replace those destroyed in the fire. Their restoration may now, I think, be considered certain. Altogether the whole will make a valuable and important nucleus for the new Library. I remain, yours, most respectfully, JOHN ROBSON.

LONDON, March 18, 1872.

Goldwin Smith and Woman's Rights.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your issue of Saturday you give a synopsis of Goldwin Smith's paper in the *Canadian Monthly* upon the Woman's Rights movement. In that synopsis occurs the following paragraph:

3. *The Abolition of Christian Marriage.* Against the pernicious doctrine of cohabitation during the pleasure of both parties, commonly called Free Love, Professor Smith makes an unanswerable argument, based upon common morality; but the strongest and most effective objection which he urges is, that, as man is the stronger of the two, the result would be inevitably fatal to woman, reducing her to a condition worse than slavery, and depriving children of parental care.

I do not propose to discuss the general question, but merely to protest against the want of candor, the disingenuousness, not to apply the harsher term, dishonesty, of Mr. Smith in introducing the "abolition of Christian marriage," as a part of the Woman's movement. It is no more a part of it than are the jobberies, and robberies, and plunderings, and corruptions of the New York Custom House a part of the principles of the Republican party, because defended, apologized for, and sustained by Conkling, Morton, and their associates. And the introduction of that subject into the discussion is an impeachment of Mr. Smith's candor or intelligence.

It is true that, like almost every reform movement, ours has been cursed by unprincipled, characterless, prurient men and women, who have put themselves forward as of us, and compelled us to endure the stench of their abhorrent sentiments; but they are repudiated and rejected with loathing by every true woman engaged in the movement. We cannot prevent their fastening themselves upon us any more than the sailor can prevent barnacles from fastening upon his noble ship. We cannot prevent these male and female harlots from appearing before the public in print and on the platform, and, with brazen impudence, proclaiming their meretricious and degrading doctrines as a part of our movement. But we are scraping them off as fast as we can, just as we scrape the barnacles from the bottom of the ship. I am fully aware that this forced, involuntary *quasi*-connection with the blatant class,—especially those who hail from New York, has been of great injury to our cause. And we should rightfully suffer for their atrocious sentiments if we gave them countenance, or tolerated them in any degree.

But I am astonished that Goldwin Smith should discuss in a magazine article the "Abolition of Christian Marriage" as belonging to the movement for securing Woman's Rights. We utterly repudiate it. It is not in our platform; it has no place in our aims or purposes, any more than it has in those of the Republican and Democratic parties. MRS. J. C. CARTER.

CHICAGO, April 1.

Commissary Bagbee's Opening.

A. W. Bagbee will open his dining rooms at No. 47 Harrison street, Pat O'Neil's new building, today at 12 o'clock. All his friends are cordially invited to pay him a visit, and join him in the dedication. His service is new, bill of fare choice, servants attentive, and his aim will be to furnish a rare treat to his callers, so using them that they will be compelled to return daily, and tickle their palates with his choice viands. Mr. Bagbee, in his new quarters, will be no less a success than he was as the late Commissary of the Pullman Palace Car Company. Don't forget, No. 47 Harrison street, at 12 m.

—The reunion of the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment will be held at Acton on April 19, the anniversary of the march through Baltimore.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Annual Election of Officers—Report of the Board of Directors.

The Projected Air-Line Railroad Between Chicago and New York Recommended.

The annual meeting of the Board of Trade was held in their room, in Farwell's building, last evening, President Preston in the chair. There were about one hundred members present.

THE ELECTION.

The tellers to count the ballots cast at the election, in the afternoon, for officers for the ensuing year, submitted their report. The following named gentlemen were elected:

President—J. W. Preston.
Vice Presidents—C. B. Culver, and W. N. Brainard.
Board of Directors—C. J. Davis, W. N. Sturges, J. B. Bensley, W. E. Richardson, B. M. Ford.
Committee on Arbitration—George Field, A. S. Burt, A. R. Atkins, A. J. Fisher, and H. W. Rogers, Jr.
Committee on Appeals—S. H. McCrea, D. A. Jones, W. H. Goodnow, David Kriegh, and D. H. Lincoln.

THE SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES

were called for, and those who were present thanked the members for the honor done them. All would discharge their duties to the best of their ability, and hoped to retain as many friends as they had now.

Vice President Brainard said it might be thought that he had fastened on to his office, and he might develop into a barnacle. He was, however, willing to vacate the position when it was made manifest to him that he could serve the Board by so doing.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Secretary then read the following report of the Board of Directors:

To the Members of the Board of Trade:

GENTLEMEN: Your Board of Directors, in accordance with previous custom, would respectfully submit the following statement of the condition of the affairs of the Association at this date, and in accordance with the rules of the Board, report the amount assessed on the members for the uses of the Association for the fractional part of the current year. The last annual report showed funds on hand as follows:

U. S. 5-20 bonds	$13,000.00
Cash in treasury	3,396.09
Total	$16,393.09
There has been received during the year:	
From annual assessments	$39,270.00
From initiation fees	18,300.00
From visitors' tickets	2,520.00
From second clerks' tickets	510.00
From table rents	1,041.66
From interest	5,300.36
From premium on U. S. notes	1,591.04
From other sources	13,073.51
Total	$79,820.57
Grand total	$96,213.66
There have been paid out as follows:	
Current expenses, including salaries, fixtures, etc.	$33,003.42
Incidental expenses, including attorneys' fees, Illinois Swine Breeding Association, &c.	1,310.00
Market reports and telegraphing	2,292.51
Fourteenth Annual Report, less sales	3,214.97
National Board of Trade	895.44
259½ shares of Chamber of Commerce stock	22,515.38
Total	$63,232.02

Balance, $32,981.64. Of the balance $32,860.18 is in the hands of the Treasurer, and $121.46 in the hands of the Secretary.

The assessment for this fractional year has been fixed at $20, running from April to January, as by the change in our rules in September last, the beginning of our fiscal year was changed to that time.

The membership of the Board is now 1,307, being an increase of 75 over last year.

The great fire of October destroyed nearly all the records of the Board, and all the statistics, carefully preserved for many years, and it was with a great amount of labor that our Secretary has made up his report of the last year's business of the city, getting information from such sources as he could. The railroad and transportation lines and sister associations in other cities rendered valuable assistance in furnishing many figures absolutely necessary, and we have been able to issue a report, of which, we think, our city may well be proud, showing that we have received 87,500,000 bushels of grain, an excess of 13,880,000 over any previous year; that we packed 1,225,000 hogs, being 225,000 more than ever cut here before, Chicago still maintaining her position as the first grain and provision market of the world.

When our place of meeting went down in the common ruin on that fatal morning, temporary quarters were provided—such as could be found in the hurry and confusion of the moment. A room was rented on Canal street, and occupied until the present very comfortable hall could be erected, where we shall remain until we return to our new home.

The thanks of this Board are due to Hon. W. W. Farwell, for his promptness and generosity in furnishing a room so well adapted to our business.

Almost before the smoke had cleared away from the ruins of our Board of Trade room, the Chamber of Commerce Association met and decided to rebuild immediately, and so notified this Board. Your Directors notified them, in turn, that they were ready to comply fully with the terms of the lease executed in 1865, and should expect the new hall to be ready at the earliest possible day. The work is being vigorously pushed forward, and we have the assurance that, if possible, we shall return in just one year from the date of our hasty exit.

Your Directors are of the opinion that a considerable portion of the surplus funds of the Board should be invested in Chamber of Commerce stock, believing it is better that we have an interest in the ownership of the building we occupy. There has already been purchased stock to the amount of 259 shares.

In August last, the State took the inspection and registration of grain out of the hands of the Board of Trade, and we believe the system has given fair satisfaction, although they have not yet passed through the trying season. Your Directors rather feel it a cause of congratulation that the Board is relieved of the responsibility.

Your Directors cannot close this report without congratulating the members of this body, and our citizens generally, upon the marked evidences of speedy recuperation from the effects of the terrible calamity which befell our city in October last. The restoration of the burned district to even more than its former substantial and beautiful proportions, is now well assured at an unexpectedly early day; and while, for a few months, we may be somewhat inconvenienced by the vast amount of building in progress, we already have secured, in nearly all departments, sufficient temporary accommodations for the prompt conduct of the business of our city.

Nothing in the history of our country better illustrates the indomitable energy and enterprise of the American people than the rapidity with which the most appalling of calamities is being successfully overcome. In behalf of the Board of Directors, I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

J. W. PRESTON.

The report was accepted.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Treasurer, Orson Smith, reported that he had received during the term of his appointment,—since April 19, 1871,—the sum of $161,835.11; interest, $5,284.86; total, $167,119.97. The expenditures were $134,259.79; leaving a balance in his hands of $32,860.18.

The report was accepted.

THE NEW AIR-LINE ROAD.

The appended resolutions, referred to the Board of Directors, and by them referred back, with a request that they be acted upon by the full Board, were taken up and adopted:

WHEREAS, Congress has in consideration a bill for the charter of an air-line railroad between the cities of New York and Chicago, to be constructed of steel rails with three tracks; and

WHEREAS, The increasing demand for greater facilities to transport the products of the Great West to the seaboard requires the construction of said line of railroad so measurably provided to the present and prospective great wants of commerce; therefore,

Resolved, That the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago heartily endorses the project as one more needed to supply the present wants of commerce than anything that has ever been projected.

Resolved, That we cannot urge too strongly upon our Senators and Representatives in Congress the importance of this enterprise, and ask their undivided support for such a measure, under proper restrictions.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Board, two and a half cents per mile for through passengers is the maximum rate per mile, and one and a half cents per ton per mile for the products of the forest and the soil; and that in no event shall the capital and indebtedness of the company exceed the actual cost of construction and equipment.

OPEN BOARD.

A communication was received from C. W. Colehauer, offering to rent a room, 45x70, in a building to be erected on the corner of Calhoun and Exchange places, for the Open Board, for five years, at $5,000 a year for two years, and $6,000 for three years.

It was referred to the Board of Directors.

The meeting then adjourned, the members retiring, upon invitation of Mr. Brainard, to a restaurant near by to indulge in a "sandwich and a tooth pick."

CRIMINAL COURT AND JAIL.

Six Plans Presented to the County Commissioners—What They Represent—Probable Cost of the Building.

In response to the advertisement of the County Commissioners for plans for the new Criminal Court and Jail, on the old North Market Hall lot, six plans were submitted. Messrs. Rose & Wilcox, of Chicago, submitted two; Baumann, two; Otto H. Matz, one; and Hodgson & Brown, of Indianapolis, one.

The plans appear to represent two of the main principles of prison building,—the pavilion style, and that on which most prisons are built, in the form of a parallelogram, with the centre row of cells backed against each other.

The most elaborate plan, and, of course, the most expensive, comes from Indianapolis, with a prospective expenditure of half-a-million of dollars. The figures in the others are not given. A brief summary of the various plans may be of interest to the reader.

The plan proposed by Otto H. Matz contained the pavilion principle. The plan may be used either for the front on Illinois or Michigan street, as the Commissioners may determine, and is intended for the lot upon which the North Market Hall stood, without addition. The main floor from the entrance contains the Clerk's offices and apartments for witnesses. The rear portion contains an oval court, 116x85 feet, lighted from above, around which are ranged cells for 300 prisoners. The kitchens and other additions of the same character are behind the court. On the upper story is another tier of cells, with a balcony ranged round the court, capable of accommodating an equal number of rogues. The rooms for insane patients and debtors are on this floor. A ventilating shaft occupies the centre, the Criminal Court and Judge's apartments, jury rooms, and Grand Jury room being conveniently situated to it. The front and rear elevations are handsome, but somewhat suggestive of the character of the building.

Baumann's plans are quite different, one being the longitudinal plan. The other is unique and artistic. The front half of the main floor contains the debtor's and female persons, female promenades, male promenades, and insane persons' quarters. The rear contains two octagonal courts, each containing the cells built round it with a ventilating shaft running through, so that every cell is visible from the centre of each court. The cells are two stories high, the upper one having a balcony, thus leaving the front half of the upper story for the Criminal Court, with gallery, Clerk's office, Jury rooms, and Judges' apartments. One of the octagons can be constructed at once. The cost of building, if both Courts are completed at once, would be $365,000; if only one, $165,000. The fronts will be 145 feet, severe and plain, of brick, stone, or iron. Several plans for fronts were submitted, all more or less handsome.

The old material of the Court House will be used, and some of the old cells. The building will be three stories and an attic in height.

Messrs. Rose & Wilcox have two plans of opposite character. The main floor of the circular plan contains the Clerk's office, Attorney's office and other similar apartments. The rear is occupied by a circular pavilion. Around it is ranged a double tier of 300 cells, the upper one with balcony. The second story contains a hospital, male and female insane quarters, male and female debtors' prison, witness rooms, and the like, while in front is the Criminal Court, jury rooms, and Judges' quarters.

The other plan offered by these architects is the usual rectangular court, with a double row of cells in the centre and a row on each side.

The plan submitted by Messrs. Hodgson & Brown is most elaborate. It is four stories in height, besides an attic story. The main floor contains kitchen, laundry, courts, and offices. The rear portion is divided by a long court, lighted by a skylight above, with cells on each side. At one end of this court is the morgue, to be built of glass, and a Coroner's office, to be furnished appropriately for autopsy purposes. The second story in front contains the court room, Judges' room, jury rooms, and chambers. The rear portion is a repetition of the floor below.

The third story is devoted to a debtors' prison, consultation rooms, etc.

The fourth story is devoted to witnesses, apartments for males and females being carefully prepared; day-rooms for both sexes; hospital and insane wards. The fifth floor is used for the same purposes. The plan is for a building 218x100 feet; will be 57 feet to the cornice, 78 to the apex of the roof. Galvanized iron will be used for cornices, facing cells and gratings. The cost will be $566,630.26, with a deduction of $51,770 for materials.

The Building Committee will thoroughly examine the plans, and have them explained by the competing architects. They are willing, however, to accept more before they decide.

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record, Monday, April 1.

CITY PROPERTY.

S ½ Lot 14, in Block 31, Ogden's Addition, on Milwaukee av, near West Erie st, dated March 4; consideration, $9,250.

Long John st, s w corner of Thirty-fifth st, 5 acres, dated May 24, 1871; consideration, $25,000.

Lot 32, in Block 2, of Blocks 31 and 32, in Section 33, 39, 14, dated March 30; consideration, $625.

Prairie av, 100 ft n of Thirty-fifth st, w f, 50 ft to alley; dated Nov. 23, 1871; consideration, $9,350.

Fulton st, 200 ft e of Lincoln st, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 30; consideration, $9,300.

Waller st, near Mitchell st, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Nov 23, 1871; consideration, $850.

Lots 13 and 14, in Block 2, Sherman's s e ¼ Sec 28, 39, 14, dated March 4; consideration, $7,000.

Lots 29 and 30, in Block 7, of s 10 of n 15 acres of e ½ of e ½ s w ¼ Sec 14, 39, 13, dated March 27; consideration, $600.

Ridgeville Road, n w cor of McReynolds st, e f, 49 ft to alley, dated Feb 23; consideration, $1,000.

Sedgwick st, n e cor of Wisconsin st, w f, 72 ft to alley, dated March 19; consideration, $6,400.

Lot 16, in Block 2, of Page Bros. Blocks 15 and 18, of w ½ Sec 5, 39, 14, dated March 12; consideration, $900.

E ½ Lot 22, in Block 12, Walsh & McMullen's s e ¼ Sec 20, 39, 14, dated March 15; consideration, $600.

E ½ Lot 23, in Block 12, Walsh & McMullen's s e ¼ Sec 20, 39, 14, dated March 14; consideration, $600.

W ½ Lot 40, in Block 12, Walsh & McMullen's s e ¼ Sec 20, 39, 14, dated April 1; consideration, $600.

W ½ Lot 22, in Block 12, Walsh & McMullen's s e ¼ Sec 20, 39, 14, dated March 14; consideration, $600.

E ½ Lot 21, in Block 12, Walsh & McMullen's s e ¼ Sec 20, 39, 14, dated March 18; consideration, $600.

W ½ Lot 42, Block 12, Walsh & McMullen's s e ¼ Sec 20, 39, 14, dated March 27; consideration, $600.

E ½ Lot 17, in Block 12, Walsh & McMullen's s e ¼ Sec 20, 39, 14, dated March 14; consideration, $600.

W ½ Lot 43, in Block 12, Walsh & McMullen's s e ¼ Sec 20, 39, 14, dated March 22; consideration, $600.

N ½ Lot 44, in Block 12, Walsh & McMullen's s e ¼ Section 20, 39, 14, dated March 22; consideration, $600.

E ½ Lot 19, in Block 12, Walsh & McMullen's s e ¼ Section 20, 39, 14, dated March 18; consideration, $600.

E ½ Lot 20, in Block 12, Walsh & McMullen's s e ¼ Section 20, 39, 14, dated March 18; consideration, $600.

Starr st, between Sedgwick and Franklin sts, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 27; consideration, $810.

Lot 58 in Boake's Block 5, of w ½ s e ¼, Section 6, 39, 14, dated March 11; consideration, $550.

Lot 4 in Bowen's Lots 23 to 25, in Block 1 of Block 42, Section 7, 39, 14, dated March 29; consideration, $2,400.

W ½ Lot in Block 12, Walsh & McMullen's s e ¼ Sec. 20, 39, 14, dated March 16; consideration, $600.

Lot 49, in Mather & Taft's Addition, dated Feb 28; consideration, $600.

Mohawk st, between North av and Linden st, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 1; consideration, $900.

Second st, 25 ft w of Noble st, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated Feb. 14; consideration, $1,600.

North Market st, s e corner of Hills st, w f, 118 ft to alley, dated Feb 15; consideration, $10,620.

Lot 8, in Block 2, Ogden's Addition, on West Kinzie st, between Peoria and Green sts, dated April 1; consideration, $8,000.

Wabash av, bet Twentieth and Twenty-first sts, w f, 20x178½ ft, with buildings, dated March 28; consideration, $12,500.

Ashley st, near Lincoln st, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated March 20; consideration, $900.

Third av, bet Harrison and Van Buren sts, w f, 18x100 ft, dated March 26; consideration, $82,500.

Wabash av, 20 ft n of Harrison st, w f, 40x165 ft, dated March 13; consideration, $36,000.

West Van Buren st, 300 ft w of Desplaines st, n f, 25x119 ft, dated March 18; consideration, $5,000.

Mantene st, near Milwaukee av, s w f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 1; consideration, $500.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 22, in Block 1, of Lill and Diversy's Block 12, of e ½ Section 29, 40, 14, dated Feb 24; consideration, $725.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 42, in David Henry's s e ¼ of n e ¼ Section 9, 38, 14, with buildings, dated March 7; consideration, $975.

Lot 30, in Block 1, of n 74 rods of n e ¼ Section 4, 38, 14, dated March 13; consideration, $750.

Lot 8, in Block 3, Heintz's s w ¼ Section 4, 38, 14, dated March 15; consideration, $350.

Lots 30 and 31, in Block 6, Heintz's s w ¼ Section 4, 38, 14, dated March 14; consideration, $700.

Lots 34 to 36, in Block 5, Heintz's s w ¼ Section 4, 38, 14, dated March 18; consideration, $1,050.

Lot 32, in Block 6, Heintz's s w ¼ Section 4, 38, 14, dated March 15; consideration, $350.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Recovery of Stolen Property.

The proceeds of a bank robbery at Anoka, Minn., nearly six months ago, were recently recovered in Chicago by Major J. P. McIlrath, of the first-named place, who, according to the local paper, made two trips to this city, and, finally, through the "friendship" of the keeper of a house of ill-fame, contrived to get on track of the stolen property, which amounted to $14,164.03 in bonds and money, besides various deeds, mortgages, etc. "Owing," says the Anoka *Chronicle*, "the officer has not attempted an arrest of the guilty parties, but is certain that at the proper time he will be able to 'run them in,' and after compliance with all the forms of law, 'settle them' in the State institution at Stillwater."

Everything.

The Ætna Base Ball Club will hold a meeting this evening at No. 23 Randolph street. The regular meetings of the club will hereafter be held on Tuesday evenings.

—Rev. Arthur Pierson lectures to-night at the Third Presbyterian Church, on the subject of "Manhood: Its Christian Ideal." Admission free.

—A calico party, testimonial to Mrs. C. A. Carr, takes place this evening at Carr's Academy, corner of Wood and Lake streets.

—The Oriental Club will open the spring season with a party at Wall's Hall, corner of Halsted and Adams streets, on next Thursday evening.

—Messrs. Lovejoy & Foster, of this city, have just brought out some very fine stereoscopic views of the moon, showing the principal features upon her surface in full relievo.

—The third annual ball of Chicago Division No. 96, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, occurs at Bournique's Hall, corner of Halsted and Adams streets, to-morrow evening.

—Alexander Curseder, who lived at No. 237 South Canal street before the fire, is inquired for by Margaret Ellen Cassidy. Information of his whereabouts may be sent to George W. Hoxsie, Superintendent of Public Charities at Albany, N. Y.

—"Our Club" will give the closing party of the season this evening, at Bournique's Academy, corner of Halsted and Adams streets, the same being complimentary to the officers of the Club. The hall will be beautifully decorated and illuminated.

—The annual meeting for the election of officers of the Chicago Bible Society will take place this evening, in the basement of the Second Presbyterian Church. A general attendance of the officers and the city clergy is requested.

—Mr. Moody's appeal to the Sunday School children throughout the country, to contribute at least a brick's worth (5 cents) toward the erection of his new church in Chicago, meets with very ready response.

—A polite, attentive, and affable clerk in one of our leading West Side dry goods stores, desirous of imparting information to a lady customer, remarked, while extolling the beauty and freshness of the styles of percales, viz, the Dolly Varden, that the lady whose name graced the goods in question was a noted and talented actress in Europe. Wonder what the old lockslith would say were he to hear of it!

—There will be a meeting of the teachers and officers of Trinity Episcopal Mission Sunday School at No. 735 Michigan avenue, on Wednesday evening next, at 8 o'clock, to take action with reference to the disposition of the building fund, belonging to the mission, and now deposited in the Savings Institution. A full attendance of all those who have been connected with the school during the past four years is desired.

—Some parties ever anxious to assist in a crowd to Farwell's opening, yesterday started a story that the walls of their building were "coming down." Several persons called to see where the walls were giving way, but could ascertain was that goods were going rapidly before the immense throng of visitors. The originators of this story should move to St. Louis at once, and inquire for "J. V. Doe," and the Committee he represents.

—A party of prominent French-speaking citizens assembled on Sunday afternoon last at the mansion of Prof. Alex. Coignard, to celebrate the anniversary of the birth of one of their number, Mons. Theo. Gueroult, recently the editor of the French journal in this city. The spread was a superb one, the wine good, the speeches excellent, and the hour late at which the company separated.

At the annual meeting of the Parish of the Church of the Ascension, held on the grounds of the church, yesterday evening, the following named gentlemen were elected Wardens and Vestrymen for the ensuing year: Senior Warden, F. B. Peabody; Junior Warden, J. B. Wall; Vestrymen S. L. Warner, C. D. Dana, Josiah Edson, Wm Street, A. H. Ewing, T. H. Cobb, Adell, F. D. Oertel, Stollwood.

—Let no one forget the entertainment at the Union Park Congregational Church this evening. It is gotten up under the auspices of the ladies of the New England Church, and on its merits alone as an attractive programme it should fill the large auditorium completely. The preparations for *tableaux vivant* are of the most elaborate character, while the musical element will unquestionably be fine in the hands of Mrs George B. Carpenter, Miss Carpenter, and Messrs Sloan and Howard.

—"*Lintream impelli mus nostram*" is the motto adopted by the freshmen of the class of 1875 at the Chicago University. It means, in plain English, that they intend to paddle their own canoe, and five of their number set out yesterday to essay the same in advance of their classmates. They started off with boat, guns, lines, &c., equipped for a week's campaign against the feathers and scales that are still to be found in the regions of the Calumet. The names of the adventurous explorers are George P. Scriven, Charles Nichols, Arthur G. Barker, E. G. Bush, and Edward Day.

Obstructing the Public Streets.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I am glad to see the movement made by the Mayor in relation to obstructions of the public streets. It is to be hoped that more attention will be paid to this growing evil hereafter, as it has become almost a common practice for any one who chooses to take possession of the street opposite his property, and almost close it up. These things ought not to be tolerated any longer. Sleds, wagons, lumber, brick, and every conceivable thing is left either on sidewalks or streets. There is an obstruction made by leaving railroad cars standing in the streets, detached from the engine; to which it would be very desirable to have the Mayor's attention called, so as to have a certain ordinance enforced in relation thereto. Individuals or companies obtain permits from the Council to lay down tracks in the streets to pass into and out of their places of doing business; and, instead of occupying their own ground for their cars to stand on, they have them standing on the streets, load and unload on the streets, frequently lay down two tracks, switch their cars backward and forward, crossing streets, to the great danger of the passers' lives and limbs, and damage not only to the travelling public, but to the property-owners on the street. The attention of the Board of Public Works has been called to it, the Police Department know it, and yet no movement is made to abate it. Now, if the Mayor will cause this last-mentioned dangerous obstruction to be removed from our streets, we will have more faith in him than in any previous Mayor for many years. A CITIZEN.

CHICAGO, March 30.

Returned to Chicago.

As will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, Mr. Ira Brown, who, with his wife, has been on a three-months' trip through the Southern and Eastern States, as well as the island of Cuba, has just returned, and many will be glad to see his advertisement appear again in the columns of THE TRIBUNE. Mr. Brown was one of the first to re-establish his office after the great conflagration, and is offering some good bargains in real estate, both inside and outside of the city.

The Kentucky Tobacco Interest.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 1.—The tobacco men and members of the Legislature of this city and some tobacco-growing counties are excited and indignant at the resolution against a uniform tax on manufactured tobacco, introduced into the Legislature by Mr. Casey, of Covington, on the eve of adjournment, and passed, being only read by its title. They say the resolution was introduced after an agreement that no more new business should be entertained, and voted for under the impression that it was in favor of uniform tax, and when the real nature of the resolution was discovered, it was too late to recall the action, as the Governor had signed the resolution and given out a copy. Louisville members of the Senate and House today sent telegrams to Hon. Jas. B. Beck, in Washington, making the above statements, declaring that the resolution was a trick and deception, intended to influence the Committee of Ways and Means through Beck, and warning Beck not to be misled.

—The citizens of Bowling Green, Ky., are constructing a large oval park in the central portion of the city, which will contain a large and beautiful fountain. The water reservoir of that city is situated upon the summit of a hill 160 feet high, and the force of the element through the pipes is tremendous, breaking them frequently.

DRY GOODS.

Hamlin, Hale & Co.,
South Canal and West Washington-sts.,
Offer
700 Bales Brown Cottons.
Also,
400 Cases Bleached Cottons,
bought in December,
together with
650 Cases Prints and Delaines,
in very choice styles.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Halsted-st., near Madison.
AIMEE,
The Queen of Opera Bouffe,
ONE WEEK ONLY. Six nights and two matinees. Commencing MONDAY, April 8, at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
The management has the honor to announce a short season of FRENCH OPERA, in which
Mlle. Aimee
will make her first appearance in Chicago, together with her justly celebrated company of distinguished artists (together with chorus and orchestra) numbering over FIFTY PERFORMERS, and comprising, among others,
Mlle. Marie Aimee, Mlle Marie Duchesne, Mlle. Vandelet, Mlle. Vandamme.
Mons. Duchesne, Mons. Fernand Noe, Mons. Edgard, Mons. Juteau, Mons. Oudin, Mons. Parent, Mons. Brag, Mons. Salvator, etc., etc.
Musical Director and Conductor, Mons. F. Zanlig.
Monday, April 8, La Grande Duchesse. Tuesday, April 9 (first time here), La Perichole. Wednesday, April 10 (Matinee), La Grand Duchesse. Wednesday, April 10, evening, La Belle Helene. Thursday, April 11 (first time here), Les Brigands. Friday, April 12 (Benefit of Aimee), Barbe Bleue. Saturday, April 13, Matinee, La Perichole. Saturday, April 13, Evening (first time here), Les Pont des Soupirs.
Full particulars shortly regarding scale of prices and opening of box sheet.

GLOBE THEATRE.
Col. Wood's Museum Company at the Globe. EASTER MONDAY, and during the week, the great Drama of the
COLLEEN BAWN! COLLEEN BAWN! COLLEEN BAWN!
In active preparation, THE BLACK CROOK.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Halsted-st., near Madison.
SIX NIGHTS and TWO MATINEES, with the bewitching
LITTLE NELL,
In her original 5-act Protean play,
KATY DID!
Introducing Songs, Dances, Drum and Banjo Solos, eccentric "Character Bits," and her beautiful CHAMPION CLOG DANCE.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.
Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's
MINSTRELS.
Another New and Sparkling Programme. First week of the Celebrated Basso Profundo, E. M. KAYNE. HARRIGAN and HART as the Emigrants and After the War. Glycerine Oil and West Point Cadet. Change of Programme EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

GUSTAVUS GEARY'S
ANNUAL CONCERT,
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
At 8 o'clock, at MARTINE'S HALL, Ada-st., between Madison and Washington.
A Galaxy of Popular Talent will Appear.
Tickets, $1 each, to be had at the door, or at Prof. GEARY'S residence 223 South Green-st., where he gives lessons daily in singing and vocal culture. No reserved seats.

GRAND VOCAL AND ORCHESTRAL
CONCERT
BY
Mrs. L. VESCELIUS SHELDON,
Misses FRANK & EVA VESCELIUS,
Mr. ALEX. BISCHOFF,
Mr. FRITZ FOLTZ,
Mr. L. V. FLAGLER, Organist,
ASSISTED BY
VAAS' ORCHESTRA,
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
Ladies' Christian Union,
To be given in the First Congregational Church, corner of Ann and Washington-sts., TUESDAY EVENING, April 2.
Tickets, with reserved seats, $1. Tickets for sale at the following places: Lyon & Healy's Music Stores, cor. Sixteenth-st. and Wabash av., and 275 West Madison-st.; West Side Library; Root & Son, 750 Wabash.

UNION PARK CONGREGAT'L CHURCH.
ENTERTAINMENT
Given by the Ladies of the
New England Church,
Tuesday and Thursday Even'gs, April 2 and 4.
Rich and elegant TABLEAUX, including copies of Paintings by the "Old Masters," and scenes from prominent authors. Musical selections, rendered by Mrs. Geo. B. Carpenter, Miss Carpenter, Messrs. Sloan, Howard, and Valk. Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents extra; to be obtained at Stahl's drug store, 30 West Madison-st.; West Side Library, 320 West Madison-st.; Horton's Library, 452 West Lake-st., and Giles Bros., 264 Wabash-av., on and after Friday noon.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
Wabash-av., near Hubbard-court.
TWO
Old Folks Concerts
Will be given by the Ladies of the FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Full Chorus and Orchestra.
Old Costumes! Old Anthems! Old Ballads!
These Concerts will be conducted by Prof. J. A. BUTTERFIELD, Leader of the Oratorio Society, assisted by Prof. GILL, Mr. GOODWILLIE, and other eminent Soloists.
Monday and Tuesday Evenings, April 1 & 2.
Tickets, 50 cts.; no reserved seats. Tickets to be had at Cobb's Library, S. C. Griggs's, and Bliss & Sharp's. Stages at the door at close of entertainment.

THE ORIENTAL CLUB
Will hold their Easter party at WALL'S HALL, corner Halsted and Adams-sts.,
Thursday Evening, the 4th inst.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. A. BUTTERS. W. HENRY BUTTERS. C. KERN BUTTERS.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Chicago, Illinois.
Established January, 1856. Burned out by the Great Fire, Oct 9, 1871, resuming business in a temporary building Nov. 1. Now occupy the entire new and spacious four-story brick building, which will be known as the RED FRONT AUCTION HOUSE, 55 AND 57 SOUTH CANAL-ST., Between Madison and Washington-sts., West Side, where they will give their undivided attention to the sale of merchandise of every description, real estate, Regular sale days:
Mondays, (on first floor,) real estate.
Tuesdays, (on second floor,) dry goods, hats, notions, caps, &c.
Wednesdays, (on second floor,) boots and shoes.
Wednesdays, (on first floor and basement,) new furniture, carpets, glassware, crockery, hardware, etc.
Thursdays, (on second floor,) dry goods, ready-made clothing, woolens, etc.
Fridays, (on second floor,) boots and shoes.
Saturdays, (on first floor and basement,) household goods and merchandise, of every description, buggies, carriages, horses, etc.
Particular attention given to the sale of real estate at their salesrooms, or on the premises to be sold. Also to the sale of household goods at private dwellings. Consignments solicited, and cash advances made. INSURANCE.—No insurance effected against loss by fire or water on goods consigned, unless by special written agreement.
New York Office, 14 and 16 White-st., THOS. E. BAKER, Agent.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
Household Property
AT 326 CALUMET-AV.
AT AUCTION.
On TUESDAY MORNING, April 2.
Sale commencing at 10 o'clk.
At dwelling 326 Calumet-av., when the entire household effects, consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, Pictures, Stoves, Beds, Bedding, Crockery, Glassware, together with everything requisite for housekeeping, will be sold without reserve.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Dwelling-House and Lot
And five residence lots in Austin, to be sold at auction on Monday morning, April 8, 1872, sale commencing at 10 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st., between Madison and Washington.
Dwelling-house, nearly new, 22x40, two stories, containing 12 rooms, closets, &c., finished in good style; brick well, with excellent water; 32-barrel cistern; barn 12x16. The lot is 65 feet front by 125 feet deep, being two-thirds of Lot 285, in School Section 16, Township 39 N., R. 13 east.
Also, Lots 19, 20, and 21, 40x125 each, in Block 10, in Austin's subdivision of the east half of the N. E. quarter of Section 8, Town 39 N., R. 13 east.
Also, Lots 3 and 4, 49x225 feet, in Block 11 of same. Austin is a fast growing village, only 3 miles west of the city limits, with 10 passenger trains. Commutation tickets 7½ cents each.
The title to the above property is perfect.
Terms of the sale, all cash. A deposit will be required from each purchaser.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

ELEGANT BRICK DWELLING
AND
Lot 64 by 131 Feet,
Corner of Park-av. and Page-st.,
TO BE SOLD
AT AUCTION,
ON MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 15,
AT 11 O'CLOCK,
ON THE PREMISES.
We shall sell, without reserve, the elegant two-story and basement brick dwelling, No. 70 Park-av., corner of Page. The main building is 21 by 54, with a wing running back 18 feet by 28 containing 14 rooms, besides closets, pantries, bathroom and laundry, furnace, cooking range, and gas fixtures. The house is one of the best finished and arranged on the West Side.
The lot is 184½ feet front by 131½ feet deep to an alley. The barn is built of brick, 24 by 24.
The property has an incumbrance of $14,000, with interest at 9 per cent, which can remain any length of time desired. The title is unquestionable.
For further particulars see
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.
We are at the front again with a Catalogue Auction Sale of
BOOTS, SHOES
AND
SLIPPERS,
That in every particular is unequalled.
Finding our sales growing rapidly, we have used extra exertions, and now are enabled to show a stock that comprises in all its varieties everything that any CITY or COUNTRY MERCHANT REQUIRES.
Complete lines of WOM'S, MISS, and CHILD'S SERGE and LEATHER GOODS.
MEN'S, BOYS' and YOUTHS' KIP, CALF and BUFF BOOTS, BALS, and CONG. will be offered, including an elegant line of SLIPPERS.
Owing to the great length of this sale, an AMPLE LUNCH will be served to our PATRONS.
Sale to commence at 9 1-2 a. m. Wednesday, April 3.
GEO. P. GORE & CO. cor. Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

Our Regular Auction Sale
Of THURSDAY, April 4, at 9½ a. m., will include a fine assorted stock of
Custom-Made Clothing.
A Line of Piece Goods, Notions, &c.
Also, Women's and Misses' White and Colored Shades.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., cor. Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

IMPORTANT BANKRUPTCY SALE
OF
VALUABLE HOTEL PROPERTY
LELAND BROTHERS'
Grand Union Hotel,
AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.,
With Furniture, Stores, and Equipments Complete,
Will be sold AT AUCTION, in one parcel, on WEDNESDAY, April 10, 1872, at 12 m., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the city of New York, by
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers,
Under the direction of JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee in Bankruptcy of Leland Brothers, by order of the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, in Bankruptcy. The Assignee is vested with a perfect title by conveyance from the Bankrupts and their wives, and the property is to be sold by order of the Court, free from all liens and claims thereon except purchase money mortgages, amounting to about $150,000.
For catalogue, terms of sale, and further particulars, apply to BANGS & NORTH, Attorneys for Assignee, 137 Broadway, New York, or JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, 40 Wall-st., New York.

By HORACE REED & CO.
GRAND OPENING SALE
BY CATALOGUE, OF
DRY GOODS, PIECE GOODS, NOTIONS, &C.
AT AUCTION,
On Tuesday, April 2, at 10 a. m.
HORACE REED & CO.,
44 STATE-ST.
N. B. All lines of city street railways pass our doors. Catalogues now ready.

By ELISON & FOSTER.
343 South Clark-st.,
$20,000 STOCK OF CHINA, CROCKERY, AND GLASSWARE,
AT AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, April 3, at 10 o'clock, at the store 343 South Clark-st., third door north of Harrison, the entire stock of China, Crockery, Glassware, Table Cutlery, Plated-ware, China and Gilt Vases, Fancy Ornaments. Also,
50 China Tea Sets, Complete.
30 China Dinner Sets, Complete.
25 China Toilet Sets, Complete.
This is a rare opportunity for hotels, restaurants, and housekeepers to buy what they need. Sale positive; every article will be sold. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 148 Michigan-av.

New Auction House!
ELISON & FOSTER,
Auctioneers,
148 MICHIGAN-AV.,
Between Monroe and Adams-sts.
COL. JOHN A. ELISON, late of the firm of Wm. A. Butters & Co.
JAMES H. FOSTER, late of the firm of Jas. H. Foster & Co.
Messrs. Elison & Foster having moved into their new and spacious store, 25 by 150 feet, are now prepared to receive goods of all kinds. Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, Glassware, Furniture, Carpets, &c., &c. Special attention given to real estate sales. Special attention given to sales of furniture at dwellings.
Our Col. John A. Elison, late of the firm of W. A. Butters & Co., being a popular auctioneer, we are confident we can give satisfaction to all parties.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.
$5 PACKAGES
OF
Fractional Currency
TO EXCHANGE FOR
NATIONAL CURRENCY,
AT
Tribune Office.

A STRANGE ROBBERY.

Daniel Brennan Charges Three Men and Two Women with Midnight Garroting.

An audacious robbery was perpetrated on the corner of Desplaines and Carroll streets at 11:30 o'clock last evening. Daniel Brennan, who resides at No. 144 Augusta street, was proceeding to his home when he was attacked at the point stated by three young men, who were assisted in their operations by two girls. Brennan was robbed of $40, and exerted his lungs to such good purpose that Officers Casey, Flynn, and Bowman came to the rescue and succeeded in arresting three of the parties alleged to have committed the robbery, namely, Mary Anne Galvin, Mary C. Hester, and James Lang. The other men managed to effect their escape. The prisoners were locked up in the Union Street Station to await the action of the Police Court. The girls are both young but not at all prepossessing in appearance. The man is one of ordinary stamp and has the look of a mechanic. They deny the charge made against them, and give themselves a very respectable reputation. Brennan was overwhelmed by the curious quintette, and offered very little resistance. None of the money has been recovered.

LATEST CITY NEWS.

The Yankee notions store of Mrs. Pomeroy, No. 287 North Halsted street, suffered by burglars last night to the extent of $100.

—Some surgical instruments were stolen from the office of Dr. W. C. Clark, No. 411 West Monroe street, last evening.

—The residence of John M. Wanditts, No. 61 Fourth street, was robbed last night of $100 worth of clothing.

—The dollar store of Thomas Hendricks, on Blue Island avenue, was entered by burglars last evening. The owner reports the loss of $75 worth of goods.

—Officer Hutchins reports that he saw a mad dog on Fourth street at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He made an attempt to kill the animal but did not succeed. He afterwards ascertained that the rabid canine belonged to a butcher shop, corner of Milwaukee avenue and Union street.

—A man named Charles Dirchild, aged 66 years, was arrested on Saturday night and locked up in Webster Avenue Station. It is alleged that he had been drinking somewhat freely during the day which led to his being captured. During the night he complained of great illness, and was, by order of Sergeant McCauley, acting under medical advice, removed to his residence, No. 505 North Halsted street, where he died at 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon. It is supposed that an aggravated case of rupture caused his death. He leaves a wife and family. The Coroner has been notified.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The barometer will continue rising, during the night, over the South Atlantic, Middle, and New England States, with northerly to westerly winds and clear and clearing weather, the latter continuing on Tuesday. The pressure will continue diminishing west of and over the upper lake region, and possibly to the Ohio Valley. Easterly winds, veering to southerly, with increased cloudiness, are probable for the Western Gulf States on Tuesday. An area of low barometer is apparently advancing toward the northwest.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, April 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Market generally quiet; little doing; prices unchanged. Wheat, Duluth spring, $1 44@1 45. Corn, 58c in store; 58@58½c on track. Oats, 44c.

DIED.

HORTON—April 1, Alice H. Horton, wife of Dr. John Horton, at his residence, 1295 State-st., aged 31 years.

Funeral services will take place at 10 a. m., April 2. Friends are invited to attend.

TEMPLE—The funeral services of Walter Blanchard Temple will be held at the residence of his parents J. F. and E. A. Temple, 352 Michigan-av., on Tuesday, April 2, at 2 p. m.

ENOS—At 10 o'clock on Monday morning, the 1st inst., at No. 270 South Desplaines-st., A. W. Enos, aged 62 years.

Funeral services at the Cathedral, corner of Peoria and West Washington-sts., on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

It is a well-known fact that no other compound for the hair has so permanent and well-founded a reputation as Burnett's Cocoaine.

A first-class shirt-cutter, of several years' experience, wishes a partnership in a gents' furnishing goods business; capability equivalent to capital. Address LIVE MAN, 25 West Washington-st.

Royal Havana Lottery. Extraordinary drawing of April 4, 1872. Tickets sold by J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Agents, No. 10 Wall-st., Box No. 4,685, Post Office, New York.

Don't scorch Your Hair Off with Caustic Dyes. Why should you, when Hill's Instantaneous Hair Dye imparts to the grayest head a golden brown or a jetty black, in about the time it takes to read this paragraph.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye has assumed the first place among articles of its class. No other dye beautifies red or gray hair in five minutes. The color it produces is so natural that it cannot be distinguished from the life tint. Sold everywhere. Manufactory, 68 Maiden Lane, New York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This superb hair dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's hair dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead, or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 Bond-st., New York.

Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime.—The great popularity of this safe and efficacious preparation is alone attributable to its intrinsic worth. In the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Scrofulous Humors, and all Consumptive Symptoms, it has no superior, if equal. Let no one neglect the early symptoms of disease, when an agent is thus at hand which will alleviate all complaints of the chest, lungs or throat. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston. Sold by all druggists.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are the only medicines needed to cure consumption, and there are but two things to do to make the lungs heal.

First, the liver and stomach must be got into a good, healthy condition, for when the lungs are wasting the whole body is wasting, and the food of a consumptive, even if he has an appetite, does not nourish the body. If the stomach and liver are loaded with slime, it lies there and takes the place of food, consequently the patient has no appetite, or very little, and the gastric juice cannot mix with the food, which lies in the stomach and spoils, for sours, and passes off without nourishing the system.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver and stomach and carry off this slime. The Seaweed Tonic is a very pleasant stimulant, which, if taken directly after eating, mixes with the gastric juice and dissolves the food, producing good chyme and chyle; then by partaking freely of the Pulmonic Syrup the food is turned into good blood, and the body begins to grow. As soon as the patient begins to gain in flesh, the matter in the lungs begins to ripen and they heal up. This is the only way to cure consumption. No one was ever cured unless they began to gain in flesh.

The second thing is, the patients must stay in a warm room until they get well; it is very important for them to prevent taking cold when the lungs are diseased. "Fresh air" and riding about are all wrong, and yet, because they are in the house they must not remain quiet, they should walk about the room as fast as the strength will permit to get up a good circulation of the blood.

To those who can afford it, and are unwilling to stay in the house, I recommend a visit during the winter months to Florida, well down in the State, where the temperature is regular, and not subject to such variations as in more northern latitudes. Palatka, Mellonville, and Enterprise are points I can recommend—a good hotel being kept at the former place by the Messrs. Petermen, while the accommodations and advantages of the latter place are also such as to facilitate the recovery of all who partake freely of my preparations and follow the advice I have here laid down, and which is more fully set forth in the circulars accompanying my medicines.

I am now permanently located in my new building, northeast corner of Sixth and Arch-sts., Philadelphia, where, on every Saturday, from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m., my advice may be consulted free of charge; but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer the charge will be $5.

Schenck's Respirometer detects the slightest murmur of the respiratory organs, and the operator can readily determine whether a cavity or tubercles have been formed in the lungs, and whether a patient can be cured or not. This they must expect to know if they are examined by the Respirometer.

Full directions accompany all my remedies, so that a person in any part of the world can be readily cured by a strict observance of the same.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 per half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents per box.

Prepared and for sale by
J. H. SCHENCK & SON,
Northeast corner Sixth and Arch-sts., Phila.
And by druggists and dealers generally.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

21 SOUTH CANAL-ST.—ONE BLOCK FROM the river. First-class board $4.50. Lodging 25c to 50c, or $2 per week. Commutation checks. WESTBROOK'S.

34 WABANSIA-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS and good board. Mechanics preferred.

179 TWENTY-FIRST-ST., NEAR STATE—Newly furnished rooms, with or without board.

187 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., BETWEEN Halsted and Green, large, pleasant room to rent, with or without board.

244 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—NICELY FURnished room and board for one or two gentlemen; only a few boarders; modern conveniences. References required.

584 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen with first-class board.

BOARDING—I HAVE A WEST WASHINGTON-st. house, with gas fixtures and furnace. Any party—gentleman and wife—willing to furnish it, can secure a comfortable home on favorable terms. Address M 33, Tribune office.

MADISON HOUSE, 124 AND 126 WEST MADIson-st. $2 per day; day board $5 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—DAY BOARD BY A YOUNG MAN; private family preferred; must be near Madison. Address S 85, 209 West Madison-st.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE ON South Side. Address, stating location, &c., M 10, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN AND LADY DAY board within two blocks of Oakley-st. and Warren-av. Apply to RICHARDSON, 244 Warren-av.

BOARD—AND NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, by single man, within easy distance of Halsted and Madison-sts.; references exchanged. Address R 10, Tribune office.

BOARD—WANTED, TO RENT, A SUITE OF furnished rooms, with board, for man and wife, west of Union Park and between Fulton and Monroe-sts. References given and required. Address H, 178 West Washington-st.

BOARD—AND LODGING—BY A BOY OF 16, with a respectable German family, his object being to learn the language, his time during the day being occupied in an office on the South Side. References given. Apply to J. G. H., box 81, P. O.

BOARD—FOR SELF AND WIFE, PERMANENT good board, furnished front room, modern improvements; with private family, near Union Park. Address E 25, Tribune office.

BOARD—FIRST-CLASS FULL BOARD WANTed by a gentleman and wife, on South Side. Pay no object if satisfactory. Address LOUIS, Branch Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR A LADY IN A PRIVATE FAMily. South Side preferred. Address W 36 Tribune Branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—I WILL EXCHANGE FOUR 25-ft. lots, 10 miles out, for good gold watch and chain, or bedroom furniture. M 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—HORSES, BUGGIES, SEWING MAchines, pianos, watches, furniture, and other kinds of merchandise in exchange for lots on Fifty-fourth st., near Ogden av.; also in the vicinity of Cornell Clock Works and Washington Heights. Address Q 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE A FIRST-CLASS American silver watch for about 40 yards carpet, or will pay cash, if cheap; must be in good order. Address F 99, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY SAYLES & WALKER, 47 CENtral Union Block, corner of Madison and Market-sts.:

MARBLE FRONT HOUSES.
Calumet-av., near Twenty-second-st., $22,000.
Colfax-av., near Thirty-second-st., new, $9,000.
Langley-st., near Wauhpansch, cheap, $6,000.

BRICK HOUSES.
Wabash-av., near Forty-first-st., 100 feet, $23,000.
Wabash-av., near Sixteenth-st., rented for $800; $11,000.
West Lake-st., near Ada, 14 rooms, $12,000.
West Washington-st., near Wood, easy terms, $12,000.
Morgan-st., corner Tyler, large lot, $12,000.
Willard-place, near West Washington-st., with barn, $10,000.
West Adams-st., near Centre-av., with furnace, $10,000.
Warren-av., near Robey-st., with barn, $10,000.
Highwood, beyond Evanston, half-acre lots, $4,500.

FRAME HOUSES.
Wabash-av., corner Twenty-ninth-st., 50 foot lot, $15,000.
West Adams-st., corner Ashland-av., French roof, $15,000.
West Adams-st., near Morgan, with barn, $12,000.
Indiana-av., near Twenty-first-st., very cheap, $11,000.
Wabash-av., near Twenty-ninth-st., large lot, $11,000.
Wabash-av., near Twenty-ninth-st., two houses, $9,000.
Union Park-place, near West Lake-st., $8,000.
Prairie-av., near Thirty-second-st., large lot, $7,500.
West Monroe-st., near Western-av., 50 foot lot, $7,500.
Park-av., near Hoyne-st., 10 rooms, $7,000.
Fulton-st., near Hoyne, 12 rooms, $4,000.
Fulton-st., near Hoyne, 10 rooms, $4,000.
Englewood, near depot, 12 rooms, $3,500.
Wilson-st., near Western-av., 8 rooms, $2,500.

COTTAGES.
Twenty-ninth-st., near Wabash-av., 7 rooms, $3,000.
Fulton-st., near Hoyne, only $750 cash, $2,800.
Burnside-st., near Thirtieth, 7 rooms, $2,300.
West Washington-st., near California, $2,700.
South Park-av., near Twenty-ninth-st., $1,050.

RESIDENCE LOTS.
Drexel boulevard, near Egan av., 50x120, $150.
Wabash-av., near Thirty-fourth st., 50x165, $150.
Indiana-av., near Thirty-second-st., 50x165, $125.
Calumet-av., near Thirty-third-st., 25x125, $125.
Michigan-av., near Wahpansch, 25x125, $190.
Stanton-av., near Wahpansch, 33x132, $80.
Erie-st., corner North Dearborn, 21x110, $215.
Indiana-st., near Rush, 25x100, $180.
Lincoln-av., near Webster, 100x100, $100.
Lincoln-av., near Centre, 300x125, $100.
Wrightwood-av., near Lincoln, 50x125, $40.
Centre-st., near Dayton, 31½x100, $34.
West Adams-st., corner Lincoln, 25x125, $176.
West Adams-st., near Lincoln, 72x125, $150.
Fulton-st., near Ada, 28½x175, $125.
Wilcox-st., near Rockwell, 50x125, $40.
Second-st., near Western-av., 300x125, $25.
Lawndale, near Douglas Park, 100x125, $15.

These lots are for sale at the above prices per foot. Large lot divided to suit purchaser.

FOR SALE—BY REA & COATES—BUTTERfield-st., No. 637, house of 12 rooms above basement, lot 25 feet front, very cheap; offered, for a few days only, at $3,600.

Walnut-st., house and lot No. 27, near Union Park; cottage of 4 rooms, on easy terms, only $3,000.
REA & COATES, 705 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ON SHELDON-ST., NEAR UNION Park—Lot 25x130, to 40 ft alley. Finest location on West Side. Apply to D. COLE & SON, 158 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV. TWO-STORY frame house of 10 rooms, and lot with barn on Indiana av. near Thirty-fourth-st. Price $7,000; easy payment. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—OR TO LEASE, CHOICE PROPERTY—Unusual terms.

MADISON-ST.—Northeast corner Fifth-av. (opposite Fifth National Bank), 80 by 100x80 feet, at $1,250 per foot. If sold before I commence to build, $52,000 can stand five years at only 5 per cent interest, and then at 6 per cent.

RANDOLPH-ST.—Adjoining "Fidelity," opposite Court House, 40 feet at low figure and long credit, if sold promptly.

SUBURBAN HOMES can be carved out of my Elmhurst estate and obtained on most advantageous terms. No cash if building commences promptly, or ready-made cottages be secured. Healthy locality, good neighborhood, fine views, and frequent trains to the city.

THOS. B. BRYAN, Fidelity Safe Depository.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY HOUSE ON FULTON-st.; lot leased for ten years; offered at a bargain for a few days.

Leavitt-st., cottage and lot 30x125, cheap.

Choice brick house, lot 40x130, on Monroe-st. H. WHIPPLE, 75 Canal-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—LOTS 25X205 FEET EACH, ON Lake, Fulton and Oglesby-sts.; long time; no cash payment required of parties who wish to build immediately; outside fire limits. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—FIVE OR TEN ACRES BETWEEN Central and Douglas Parks, West Side, offered at a bargain for a few days. H. WHIPPLE, 75 Canal-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—HOUSE AND lot on Burnside-st., near Thirty-second; house of 10 rooms, with all modern improvements. For particulars apply at 612 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS, COMPLETE brick house, with brick barn, on Warren-av.; possession 1st of May. GEO. SCOVILLE, 30 Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—BY THOMAS A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

WASHINGTON-ST.—4-story marble front house, No. 575, near Union Park, with brick barn.

MICHIGAN-ST.—Elegant marble front house, near Eighteenth-st.; octagon front.

INDIANA-AV.—House and lot, 36x178 feet, near Twenty-first-st., $14,500.

HURLBUT-ST.—House and lot northwest corner Grant place; very cheap and on easy terms.

WABASH-AV.—House and lot corner Thirtieth-st., $11,000.

FOR SALE—BY THOMAS A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

WABASH-AV.—50x165 feet, east front, near Twenty-sixth-st.; cheap.

STATE-ST.—2x125 feet, east front, 150 feet south of Thirty-first-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL SIX-ROOM COTtage, and lease of lot, fronting Union Park, being 20 North Ashland-av. Will be sold cheap. Possession May 1. Apply to A. J. COOPER, No. 163 West Washington-st., front parlor.

FOR SALE—ADAMS AND WINCHESTER-STS. —100 or 206 feet front northeast corner of Adams and Winchester-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST LAKE-ST.—FRAME COTtage house of 8 rooms and lot, 795 West Lake-st., near Hoyne; price low; easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST MADISON ST.—TWO TWOstory frame houses, brick basement, and lot 50x120 feet, on corner of Madison and Robey. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—A GOOD 2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, with brick basement, on Michigan-av., with 27½ feet of ground, between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts., barn in rear, $12,500.

A 2-story and basement marble front house, on Indiana-av., just north of Thirteenth-st., $12,500.

3-story and basement marble front house on Michigan-av., between Twelfth and Thirteenth-sts., including gas fixtures, furnace, &c., $25,000.

3-story and basement marble-front house on Indiana-av., just south of Twentieth-st., $18,500.

2-story and basement marble front house on Indiana-av., near Eighteenth-st. (furnished) $20,000.

Also several first-class houses on the avenues, varying in price from $15,000 to $50,000.

A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office No. 600 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ON THE AVENUES, AND JUST outside the fire limits.
41 ft. Michigan-av., near Forty-first-st.
50 ft. Michigan-av., near Forty-third-st.
150 ft. Michigan-av., corner Forty-sixth-st.
50 ft. Indiana-av., near Forty-seventh-st.
50 ft. Prairie-av., near Forty-fifth-st.
GEO. A. EMERY, 487 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—40 FEET ON VINCENNES-AV., about 150 feet south of fire limits. A beautiful lot, with large trees, and for sale very low. GEO. A. EMERY, 487 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TWOstory frame house of 7 rooms, and lot 30x124 feet, No. 797 West Washington-st., near Leavitt; $5,500, easy payment. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV. AND THIRTYfifth-st. (Douglas place), 100x172 feet northeast corner of Wabash-av. and Thirty-fifth-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—$200—WE OFFER LOTS AT ABOVE price 3 miles from business center; high ground, ornamented with trees. If you will go with us to see these lots you will see a bargain in them. STOREY, ALLEN & CO., 127 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BOULEVARD LOTS. WE WILL sell lots fronting Humboldt-boulevard and adjoining Maplewood for $100 less than you can buy of any other party. We have 8 left to be sold this week. STORY, ALLEN & CO., 127 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV.—A VERY FINE brick house, elegantly finished throughout, with good barn, in one of the most desirable locations on this fashionable thoroughfare. Location, terms, etc., will be made known on application. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING BLOCK, 178x 273, corner Halsted-st. and Union Stock Yards Canal. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—50 LOTS, AT FROM $250 TO $1,500, outside fire limits, in the North and West Divisions; terms to suit; the best choice for workingmen's homesteads offered. GEO. M. SWAN, No. 51 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV. TWO-STORY FRAME house of 10 rooms, brick foundation, and lot 33 feet front, on Prairie-av., near Thirty-third-st. Price $7,500. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—A NICE, STONE BASEMENT, house, 9 rooms, lot 43 by 130, good stable, water and gas, bath room, on Walnut-st., near Lincoln. Price, $4,500; $1,500 down, remainder as long as desired at 10 per cent; only this week. GEORGE M. SWAN, No. 51 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—150 OF THE BEST LOTS THAT CAN be found; located just outside of the fire limits; ground high and dry, and only two blocks from the depot of the new Atlantic and Pacific Railroad. Trains will run hourly; fare 5 cents. Call if you want a good lot and take a free ride and see for yourself; title perfect; terms easy. G. B. GRIFFIN, 220 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 837 PRAIRIE-AV., brick, 2 stories, basement, mansard, sub-cellar, all modern improvements, 14 rooms; all well painted. Possession immediate; price low, and terms easy. GEORGE M. SLOAN, No. 51 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE, NO. 729 WEST LAKE-ST., containing seven rooms, clothes-presses, closets, etc. Good two-story barn in rear, and 35 years' lease of ground. Inquire of HUYCK BROS., Druggists, 722 West Lake, corner Lincoln-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE IMPROVED PROPERTY. We will sell at a great bargain that very desirable dwelling or business property on the southwest corner of Washington and Carpenter-sts., with two 2-story brick buildings on lot 100 feet square. Apply to A. J. COOPER & CO., No. 163 West Washington-st., front parlor, or to Pres. A. J. SAWYER, No. 363 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TWO TWO-STORY FRAME dwellings, with lots, 25x150 feet, in Hyde Park, two blocks from depot. Price, $5,500 and $6,500.

Two-story brick and frame dwelling, with lot 33x200, east front, on Langley-st., just south of Park, $10,000; ¼ cash, 1, 2, 3 years, balance 3 years. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 364 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON BUTTERFIELD, Arnold, Wentworth, Shurtleff, Ruddan, Garibaldi, Stewart, Fontaine, Honover, Butler, Wallace Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth-sts. All out of fire limits. A very small payment down. 4 years, 6 per cent. No brokers. Perfect titles. Full warranty deeds. ALBERT CRANE, 377 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ONLY $2,850—7-ROOM COTTAGE, with lot 25x125. These houses are on Stanton av., one block west of Vincennes-av., and two blocks from Cottage Grove-av. cars. Will be sold for $400 cash, and easy terms for balance. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—523 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.: frame house of 8 or 9 rooms, with good barn; lot 25x125 feet. Price, $6,000; one-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years at 8 per cent. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—50X125, A CORNER, ON VAN Buren-st.; a bargain. Two lots on Harrison-st. Several lots on Southwestern Plank road, Robey-st., and vicinity. DAY & SANBORN, 58 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HELDEN-AV. AND LARRABEE-st. 120x124 feet, northeast corner of Larrabee and Belden-av. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—FRAME HOUSE and 50 feet of ground on Indiana-av., north of Twenty-second-st.

Also a number of desirable houses on the South Side, which we will be pleased to show parties desiring to purchase. REA & COATES, 705 Wabash-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MARBLE FRONT, NEAR UNION Park, $16,000.

50 feet on Wabash-av., near Thirty-seventh-st., $85 per foot.

Fruit farm, near St. Joseph, Mich., $14,000.

12 acres in Section 7, 38, 14, to exchange.

1,400 acres on Calumet River to exchange.

Double two-story house, 164 and 166 North Union-st., cheap.

Two houses and 2 lots at 105 and 107 Foster-st., $4,000.

100 acres, 40 miles from Chicago, well improved, $25 per acre.

Cottage and lot, 83 Brown-st., $2,500.

126-acre farm near Woodstock, $4,600.

Marble front dwelling near Union Park, $10,000.

Two-story and basement brick house and lot on West Washington-st., $10,000.

24 feet on North Clark, near Michigan-st., $25,000.

22 feet on North Wells-st., $200 per foot.

Two-story house and lot on Walnut-st., $6,500.

Two-story and brick basement house and lot in Evanston, $5,000.

Two houses and lot, corner West Indiana and May-sts., $6,500.

20 lots at Austin, each $475.

Cottage on leased lot, corner Halsted-st. and Clybourn-av.

Cottage and lot, 235 North Rucker-st., $2,000.

House and lot at North Evanston, $4,000.

House and lot on North Union-st., $4,000.

Seven room cottage and lot at North Evanston, only $1,000; $200 down, balance in monthly payments.

Cottage and lot, 837 West Indiana-st., $3,500.

60 feet of business property on Union-st., $20,000.

House on leased lot, 444 West Indiana-st., $1,000.

First-class house and 2 acres of land at Hinsdale.

100 lots at North Evanston, $150 if sold by May 1; only $15 down and $5 monthly until paid.

840 acres of patent title land in Missouri, $1.55 per acre.

40 farms in Wisconsin, cheap.

Several farms in Iowa and Illinois.

Bring on your property if your want it sold.

IRA BROWN, 141 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY JACOB WEIL & CO., 129 AND 131 LaSalle-st., near Madison:

200 feet on Fifth-av., by 100 feet on Jackson, at a bargain for a few days.

40 feet on Monroe by 50 feet on Wells-st., southeast corner, $32,000, the best corner in the city.

50 feet on Adams near Wells-st., 190 feet deep, at a low price, $35,000; can remain for a long term and must be sold.

30 feet on the northwest corner of Wabash-av. and Washington-st., by 108 feet on Wabash-av.; cheap and easy terms, or will lease it for 20 years.

50 feet on South Clark-st., between Van Buren and Harrison-sts.

40 feet on Lake-st. near Clark-st., at $950 per foot.

25 feet on LaSalle-st., adjoining Boone Block, $50,000.

400 feet on Butterfield-st., between Fiftieth and Fifty-first-sts., at R. I. Car Shops, $15 per foot; one-fourth cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years.

FOR SALE—ADAMS-ST.

48x125 feet, south front, on Adams-st., near Ashland-av.

100x125 feet, southeast corner of Adams and Lincoln-sts.

100x125 feet, northeast corner of Adams and Lincoln-sts.

48x125 feet, south front, on Adams-st., between Robey and Winchester-sts.

SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO 3-STORY AND BASEMENT brick dwellings, on Michigan-av., between Twenty-first and Twenty-second-sts. Price low, and improved city property will be taken in part payment. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's building, corner of Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—BY COY & MOSS, 252 WEST MADIson-st.

Washington-st., cottage and lot, $2,600.

Jackson-st., near Lincoln, cottage and lot, $4,000.

Park-av., near Wood-st., cottage and lot $3,000.

Adams-st., near Centre-av., two-story and basement brick, complete, can be bought cheap.

Washington-st., near Park, desirable brick basement house and barn, $9,500.

The above will sell without advertising Sunday.

FOR SALE—100X300 FEET, 2D LOT NORTH OF Diversey-st., east front, on Green Bay Road; with a good 2-story and brick basement house; good stable and a variety of other improvements. Price for the whole only $12,000. BASH & SHAPLEY, 45 South Canal-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—A FEW VERY DESIRABLE RESIdence lots, on Ashland-av. Apply to SAMUEL J. WALKER, 183 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT BETWEEN Twelfth and Thirteenth-sts., on Michigan-av., at a decided bargain; stone front.

No. 1180 Wabash-av.; also 1182 and 1184 Wabash-av.; fine marble fronts, with brick barns. Price extremely low.

No. 42 Egan-av.; price only $5,200; very easy terms. House has all modern improvements.

House and lot on Kruger-st., North Side, $2,500, on monthly payments.

Nos. 399 and 401 Orchard-st.; price for the two only $8,000; easy terms. BASH & SHAPLEY, 45 South Canal-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—120X80 CORNER DEARBORN-ST., and Chicago-av.

100x155 North Dearborn-st., near Schiller.

50x150 North Dearborn-st., near Division.

21x110 corner Dearborn and Ontario-sts.

90x110 corner Superior and Pine-sts.

25x100 on Ohio-st., just west of Cass.

BASH & SHAPLEY, 45 South Canal-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, 1141 MICHIGANav., 30 feet, east front, to alley, with good barn. Price, $9,500. Also, about $1,000 worth of furniture. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE ON OAKLEY-ST.; PRICE $2,250.

House and lot on Winchester-av., near VanBuren-st.; price $3,500.

Two cottages on Paulina-st., price $3,500 each.

House and lot No. 79 Walnut-st., cheap.

House and lot No. 671 Jackson-st., cheap.

Two bricks and two frames on Warren-av., near Hoyne-st. JOHN S. HAIR & CO., 52 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK BOULEVARD, 100x 266 feet, northeast corner of South Park Boulevard and Thirty-seventh-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—50X165 ON MICHIGAN-AV., BEtween Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts.; water and sewers in the street. J. H. KEELER, 262 Halsted-st., corner Harrison.

FOR SALE—210X173 FEET TO AN ALLEY, ON the southwest corner of West Madison and Hoyne-sts., will be sold at a bargain. HENRY G. YOUNG, No. 685 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON INDIANAav., near Thirty-second-st., good neighborhood, $6,500.

Two houses on Twenty-fifth-st., lot and barn, near Wabash-av., $6,500 each.

Elegant residence on Michigan-av., east front.

Large marble front, all modern improvements.

ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOT CORNER MICHIGAN-AV. and Adams-st., opposite Honore's new block, is 27 feet on Michigan-av., by 110 feet on Adams-st. Address H. G. HOWARD, Attorney, etc., Detroit, Michigan.

FOR SALE—A FINE 3-STORY BRICK ON Boulevard, just south of Egan-av., near steam and horse cars, 11 rooms, water, and gas, at a great bargain, if sold soon. JOHN H. AVERY, 45 Hubbard-court.

FOR SALE—WEST VAN BUREN AND SANgamon-sts.—124x100 feet, southeast corner of Van Buren and Sangamon-sts.; good frame dwelling house, stone foundation. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT 671 WEST Jackson-st.; also cottage and 30-foot lot 134 North Oakley-st. Apply to owner, H. A. COLE, 264 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV. 50 OR 100 FEET front, corner of Michigan-av. and Twenty-fifth-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BY SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, 330 Wabash-av., business property, improved or unimproved; also residences in city or suburbs.

FOR SALE—EGAN-AV., 5, 10, OR 20 ACRES ON Egan-av., near new cotton manufactory. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast cor. of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—A FEW MORE OF THOSE FINE large lots on the new boulevard, at $250 each. G. B. GRIFFIN, 220 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—WEST MONROE-ST., FIRST-CLASS marble front house of 11 rooms, and lot 60 feet front, on West Monroe-st.; terms easy. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—A NICE COTTAGE ON OAKLEYst., near Fulton, price $2,250. JOHN S. HAIR & CO., 52 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WEST JACKSON-ST. 2-STORY frame house, brick basement, and lot 42½x150 feet, No. 608 West Jackson-st., near Ashland-av. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—$6,000 CASH WILL PURCHASE MY half interest in real estate worth twice that amount; it is a rare chance for safe investment; am compelled to sell. 110 West Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—WEST INDIANA-ST., 10 LOTS ON Indiana-st., near Robey. Price low; ¼ cash, balance in 1, 2, and 3 years. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house of 11 rooms, all modern improvements, and lot 22x125 feet, south front, on Jackson-st., near Wood, No. 675. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—HUBBARD AND WESTERN-AV., 5 lots corner of Western-av. and Hubbard-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—SOME VERY CHOICE MANUFACturing and dock property in a most desirable locality; best of railroad communication; manufacturers about locating will do well to call and examine. Apply to SAMUEL J. WALKER, 183 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BRIDEWELL—TEN ACRES ON Twenty-sixth-st., near new City Bridewell. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE AND BUSINESS lots on Blue Island av., Twenty second, Twenty-first, Twentieth, Harbine, Evans, Van Horn, etc. Apply to SAMUEL J. WALKER, 183 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—THE FINELY FURnished house 240 Warren-av., with or without furniture. Possession immediately. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING LOTS—10 LOTS, each 25x256 feet, northeast corner Kinzie and Oglesby-sts.

5 lots, each 25x125 feet, southwest corner of Kinzie and Oakley-sts.

100x135 feet, southwest corner of Clinton and Sebor-sts.

Easy terms; no cash payments required of parties who wish to build immediately.

SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS, EACH 25x206 FEET, ON Oglesby-st., between Lake and Fulton, outside fire limits; no cash payment required of parties who wish to build immediately.

SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT 31X160, ON INDIana-av., near Forty-fifth-st., $6,000; a bargain. House and lot 25x125, on Prairie-av., $7,500, one-third cash. Vacant property on Wabash, Prairie, Indiana, and Michigan-avs. Valuable lot on Wabash-av., between Monroe and Adams-sts. JAMES H. HILL & CO., 311 State-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON Michigan-av., between Twenty-first and Twenty-second-sts.; good house, with all improvements; barn on the lot. WM. HANSBROUGH, 131 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—EIGHTEENTH-ST.—THREE-STOry house, with lot, suitable for business or residence property; a bargain. WM. HANSBROUGH, 131 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AND BLOCKS, CHEAP, near the fire limits, on West Side and South Side. Also, acre property, near city limits, West and South. WM. HANSBROUGH, 131 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—TO INVENTORS—THE UNDERsigned, desirous of closing his interests in Chicago, offers for sale the desirable property on the southwest corner of Western-av. and Washington-st., said land being 125 feet on the former and 100 feet on the latter, with two houses and a large shop suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply by letter to JOHN V. COX, 67 Beaver-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—HOYNE-ST.—NEAT FRAME house of eight rooms and lot 25x120 feet, No. 95 Hoyne-st., near Madison; price, $4,500, easy payment. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—NEW BRICK HOUSE, NEAR Lincoln Park and school; 2-story and basement, with bath-room and all modern improvements; brick barn, &c. This splendid residence will be sold cheap; small payment down, balance to suit. BALDWIN DAVIS, 51 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—EGAN-AV.—TEN LOTS ON EGAN-av., near Halsted-st. and Union Stock Yards. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FEW LOTS ON LEAVITT-ST., adjoining Wicker Park, at $700 each, one-third cash.

Lots between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-sts., east of Halsted, $600 each, only $100 cash, balance on long time.

An entire block about five blocks from Maywood Depot. Very choice ground only $10 per foot. Easy terms. FRANCIS W. COREY & CO., 45 Hubbard-court.

FOR SALE—AT A PRICE (IF SOLD SOON) which has never less than once been offered and refused, that choice tract for subdivision or investment, containing 56 acres on the southeast corner of Twenty-third-st., extending from Southwestern-av. to Twenty-second-st., having a large frontage on each, and also close to Douglas Park; short abstract; perfect title. Investigation invited and authorized. Price, terms, and contract of sale given only by JOS. B. CHANDLER, 369 Wabash-av. Office hours: afternoon, 2 to 5.

FOR SALE—WEST MONROE-ST.—50x120 FEET southwest corner of Monroe and Lincoln-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—100X144 FEET, SOUTHEAST CORner of Michigan-av. and Thirty-second-st. This is a splendid location for a church or residence. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 381 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, LOT AND BARN, NO. 995 Indiana-av., lot 50x178 feet; will be sold at a bargain. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 783 WEST Lake-st.; $1,000 cash, balance easy payments. J. H. BALL, Desplaines, Ill.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON CALIFORNIA, MONROE and Wilcox-sts., $750, 1-5 down.

Lots on Armitage road and Blanchard-av., $500, one-third down. JAMES H. HILL & CO., 311 State-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY HEMINGWAY & SMITH, 45 Central Union Block, corner Madison and Market-sts.

OAK PARK.
House, 11 rooms, entirely new, has cellar, furnace, bath-room, etc., lot 75x17?, $10,500.
House, 8 rooms, grove lot 66x200, $6,000.
House, 9 rooms, grove lot 132x330, $8,000.
House, 12 rooms, beautiful grove lot 82x250, $10,500.
House, 7 rooms, grove lot 116x241, $6,000.
House, 8 rooms, grove lot 150x130, $5,500.
House, 7 rooms, corner lot 87x204, $5,200.
House, 9 rooms, lot 100x150, $6,000.
Also a great variety of the choicest residence lots out of Chicago.

HARLEM.
House, 9 rooms, lot 66x212, $5,600.
House, 8 rooms, lot 50x200, $4,500.

AUSTIN.
Two cottages, 1½-stories, 7 rooms, lots 70x150, $2,800 each.

RAVENSWOOD.
House, 9 rooms, corner lot 145x165, $6,100.
Also several vacant lots.

HIGHLAND PARK.
House, 9 rooms, beautiful grove lot 110x175, $3,800.

WHEATON.
Beautiful large house, barn, etc., with 15 acres of land in the village; large orchard, fine vineyard, and great variety of small fruit, $12,000.
House, 8 rooms, barn, 2 acre lot, $4,500.
Beautiful orchard of 10 acres, 900 apple trees, 600 cherry trees, $2,800.
Two large cottages, 5 rooms each, $1,500 and $1,800, on monthly payments.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE D. C. Wilder in Winnetka, 15 miles north of Chicago, on the Lake Shore. The above place comprises a good frame house of 11 or 12 rooms, with barn and outhouses; 4 acres of ground, with shade and fruit trees, grape-vines, shrubbery, garden, etc., making altogether a very desirable suburban residence. Will be sold cheap, on easy terms, and very long time, at 8 per cent; or will be exchanged for Chicago property. Possession at once. BLANCHARD BROS., 393 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE RESIdences at Hyde Park and Oakland, at from $5,000 to $30,000.

Fine building lots near the lake and on principal avenues at Oakland, Kenwood, and Hyde Park. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE AND spacious grounds at Hinsdale, on the C. B. & Q. road, 5 minutes from the depot. Site high. It has a parlor with bay window, marble mantel, sitting-room, dining room, kitchen, closets, and four chambers each with a closet. Rooms all well lighted. Cellar under the whole, with partition; good furnace. House built in the most substantial manner, 120 barrel cistern, well of fine water, 15 feet deep, 1 acre most excellent land, with four tile drains; cherry, pear, apple, and quince trees, asparagus bed, and berries; all in first rate order. Possession given immediately, if desired. For further particulars inquire of O. F. AVERY, 455 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON—A NEW HOUSE of 10 rooms, well-located; price $5,000, one fifth cash, balance in 1, 2, 3, and 4 years, at 8 per cent, said to be the best bargain in town. Or I will rent the same for two years to a good party for $1,200. Also houses of from 5 to 9 rooms in Evanston, North Evanston, and Glencoe, at very low figures, on the same terms, or for monthly payments. Lots for sale on long time and easy terms to persons wishing to build. C. E. BROWNE, 24 South Canal-st., Room 13.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL CHEAP HOUSES AT Bridgeport, $1,500.

20 houses on monthly payments, at Oakland, from $3,000 to $6,000 each. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A NICE COTTAGE, 8 ROOMS, LOT 50x165 feet, shrubbery, well, cistern, etc., at Hyde Park, near depot, for $6,000, very cheap. JOS. B. CHANDLER, 369 Wabash-av. Office hours, afternoon, 2 to 5.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE OF THE MOST beautiful and complete places in Cook County, located in Hyde Park. This place can be reached in 30 minutes from Lake-st. by steam, in 45 minutes by a team, and in 60 minutes by the horse-cars. There are 2½ acres of ground thoroughly improved, a fine grove of oak trees covering about one acre. The buildings consist of a large house, well built, with all modern improvements; coachman, barns, ice-house, hennery, &c. It can be bought with or without furniture, and occupancy given at once. Apply to SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS $250 EACH ONLY, MONTHLY payments, in Irving Park Addition, the most attractive suburb of Chicago; land high and dry, in sight of the city and several villages, rendering the location agreeable and cheerful; good society, schools, and churches abounding. Approachable by two good turnpikes and the Great Western Railroad, fare only 7 cents; very many buildings to be erected immediately; every man may possess a home without inconvenience; these lots will more than double in value in a year. Houses and lots for sale in this addition from $1,400 to $2,500 each, on very easy terms; single lots $250 each. MILLER & RIGDON, 290 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY—40 ACRES fronting Humboldt boulevard, $2,500 per acre; 40 acres adjoining city limits, desirably located, $2,800 per acre; 80 acres adjoining city limits, with easy railroad communication, $1,000 per acre. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—A FIRST-CLASS house, barn, and two acres of land, improved. Inquire of NOBLE & LITTLE, 112 North Canal-st.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, AN 8-ROOM and brick basement house at Kenwood; price $4,500; or will rent and sell furniture, or rent furnished, to a suitable tenant. Address OWNER, 119 and 121 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES AND lots, on very easy terms. The very best lots in Hinsdale, near depot, churches, and schools, with fruit and sidewalks, for $50 per foot; no pay for 5 years. Call on the owner, at 300 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE AND LARGE LOT at Maywood. Will take good unimproved property as part pay. Balance easy terms. M. V. HOTCHKISS, 326 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A GOOD FARM, 20 MILES FROM Chicago. I will sell 40 acre lots for gardening, 2 miles from depot. Apply at 712 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON, NEW HOUSE, 9 rooms, furnace, laundry, bath-room, gas pipes; lot 50x165 feet, $7,600; easy terms. Also, other houses and lots from $2,500 to $16,000. Vacant lots in all parts of the town. COSGROVE & ADAMS, 165 West Washington, and Evanston office.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, one of the most desirable residences in Riverside. Inquire of H. B. MASON, 523 Wabash-av. Price $13,000.

FOR SALE—AT DUNTON, 22 MILES FROM Chicago, on Northwestern Railway, houses and lots, and land by the acre, all on high rolling land, near the depot, with good school and church privileges, at prices less than usually asked for less desirable locations. Address J. N. OLMSTED, Dunton, Ill.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, BEAUTIFUL dry lots near the station; also, acre property in acre and half-acre lots cheap; easy terms. A. BLAKE, 202 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NICE COTTAGE AND THREE lots, fenced, in Englewood. Price, $1,800; only value of the lots. Good well and sheds. GEORGE M. SLOAN, No. 51 South Halsted-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR TO RENT—A fruit farm. See J. F. FARWELL, Druggist, 134 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—12 ACRES choice vineyard, yielding large profits. H. WHIPPLE, 75 Canal-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, IN THE PLEASant town of Wheaton, DuPage County, one hour's ride from Chicago, two convenient residence houses; one on quarter acre lot, Gothic, $2,000; the other on acre lot, 9 rooms, $2,500. Two minutes' walk from depot; good sidewalks; titles perfect. Half may remain four or five years. Apply to Wm SCARLETT, Aurora, Ill.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CHICAGO property, a well-improved 222 acre farm, with good buildings, one mile west of St. Charles, Fox River Valley, 35 miles west of Chicago, close by a milk, butter, and cheese factory. JONES & BUNDY, 160 Fourth-av., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—COTTAGE AND LOT ON WEST Side; will pay $800 cash; balance long time; state location and price. Address D 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE SOUTH OF Twenty-second-st.; will pay $300 down and $100 quarterly. Address V 17, Tribune Branch office.

WANTED—I WANT TO BUY A COTTAGE and lot; cottage of from 5 to 8 rooms; small amount down and balance in monthly payments. Address E. W. SIMPSON, 111 Sebor-st.

WANTED—FROM 5 TO 20 ACRES SUBURBAN property on the line of or near one of the railroads, not to exceed 10 miles from the centre of the city, in exchange for central city property. Call on M. H. MORRIS, at the hardware store of HODGE & HOMER, 78 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO BUY CHEAP HOUSE AND LOT or unimproved lot. I want to turn in farm of 160 acres, unimproved, in Missouri; title good. Will pay difference in cash. Address, stating price and location, M. H. GALLAGHER, 163 Mather-st.

WANTED—TO BUY A LOT AND COTTAGE OF 6 or 7 rooms, in a good neighborhood, for small cash payment, and balance in monthly payments. Address B. M. H., 57 Market-st.

WANTED—A COTTAGE AND LOT ON SOUTH Side, east of State, and north of Fortieth-st., from $3,000 to $4,000; $500 cash, balance $1,000 per annum. Address, for one week, 1044 Indiana-av.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT A LARGE STABLE, one that will accommodate (120) one hundred and twenty horses and (40) forty wagons. Enquire of D. C. LEACH, at American M. U. Express Stables, State-st., corner Twentieth-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE and board the owner for rent, with privilege of renting rooms to lodgers. Apply by addressing 741 West Monroe-st. MRS. MORSE.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A YOUNG MAN, A comfortably furnished room, within fifteen minutes' walk of Kinzie-st. bridge. Best of references given, if desired. Address immediately, stating location and terms, K 82, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON THE WEST SIDE a comfortable furnished room in a private house for a young lady employed out during the day. Terms must be moderate. References exchanged. Address D 70, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 OR MORE ROOMS for housekeeping, by a family without children, within 15 minutes' walk of Randolph-st. bridge. Address JAMES GLOBER, 137 West Jackson-st., or apply after 6 o'clock.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 OR 3 ROOMS FOR light housekeeping, by a gentleman and wife. Address W 31, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

GOOD PRICES PAID FOR SECOND-HAND carpets. I also buy other household goods to any amount for cash. I. J., 966 State-st.

REDUCTION IN RENTS FOR 1872—EMPIRE Combination Parlor Bedstead—An elegant piece of furniture, economizing room, and convertible instantly into a perfect bed; makes every room available for sleeping. Sold on monthly payments. EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO., office 83 Green-st., near Madison.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—NEW-BUILT BRICK STORE, 20X70, on Clark-st., between Harrison and Van Buren; possession given immediately. Inquire at 200½ Michigan-av.

TO RENT—THE 2D, 3D, AND 4TH FLOORS OF new marble-front building 136 State-st., near corner of Madison. W. H. PATTERSON, 121 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN J. V. FARWELL'S new building, LaSalle-st. and Arcade-court. The cheapest rents in the city. Can see plat of rooms in our office. Also offices in buildings Nos. 389 and 391 Wabash-av., over Third National Bank; reasonable rates. MILLER & RIGDON, 290 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FOR BOARDING HOUSE—THAT large double two-story frame house on North Union-st., near Milwaukee-av.; contains upwards of 35 large rooms, that can be altered to make 30, and has marble mantels, grates, and every convenience, besides large cellar under the whole house, which is divided off into laundry, summer kitchen, vegetable, and coal and wood bins. The lot is 100x200 feet, nicely planted with fine large trees, and has on the rear of it a large barn and outbuildings. This fine house and grounds is situated near the C. & N. W. R. R. depot and offices, and is nicely adapted for a hotel or first class boarding house. Apply to WILLIAM D. KERFOOT & CO., 89 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—5 STORES IN GRUND BLOCK, ON State-st., between Eighteenth and Twentieth-sts., 5 basements under the above stores. 2 stores on State-st., corner of the Burlington crossing. BLANCHARD BROTHERS, 393 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—IN THOMPSON'S BLOCK, OFFICES on first floor, light and airy. Apply to WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, IN THOMPSON'S Block, on West Madison-st., one first floor, 25x70, for business only. Apply to WM. H. THOMPSON, West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, BASEMENT 25x70, light and airy, on West Madison-st., Thompson's Block. Apply to WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—LUMBER YARD—BETWEEN Eighteenth and Nineteenth-sts., east side of river. Enquire of J. S. WALLACE, 792 Wabash-av., morning or evening.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND ROOMS AT 280 South Water-st. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—BRICK STORE AND BASEMENT, 20x75, No. 179 West Randolph-st., from May 1. Inquire up-stairs.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—BUILDING 38X80, for manufacturing purposes, with power. Inquire at 488 Milwaukee-av.

TO RENT—THE ORPHEUS HALL FOR BALLS, concerts and lectures. Inquire of the Janitor, in the hall corner of Lake and Peoria sts., or 82 North Peoria.

TO RENT—A BARN AT 624 WEST LAKE-ST.

TO RENT—STORE. APPLY AT 401 SOUTH Canal-st.

TO RENT—ONE HALF OR WHOLE OF NEW store at 117 West Washington-st. Rent $1,200 per annum. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 43 SOUTH WATER-ST.; 4 stories above high basement; ready for tenant. WM. HANSBROUGH, 131 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—ONE-HALF OF STORE NO. 70 WEST Randolph-st., to let from May 1 for books, stationery, or news depot only. A. EVENSON, 70 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS STORE 20x87 feet, No. 176 Twenty-second-st. Ready for occupancy April 10. Suitable for any first class retail business. Apply on premises Monday, April 1, from 8 to 10 a. m., or of Dr. J. L. NEWMAN, 95 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL STORE ON STATEst., opposite Congress. Also several large store rooms on second floor. W. WALLER, 65 Third av.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—5 DWELLINGS, OVER STORES, IN Grund Block, on State-st., between Eighteenth and Twentieth-st.

Two dwellings, over stores Nos. 800 and 802 State-st., corner Burlington crossing.

Two dwellings, over stores Nos. 781 and 783 State-st., between Fourteenth and Sixteenth-sts. BLANCHARD BROTHERS, 393 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—TWO HOUSES, NOS. 824 AND 826 Wabash av., near Sixteenth-st., suited for superior class boarding-house. Rent for both, $2,500. Inquire of Edwin Hunt, hardware store No. 146 Michigan-av., near Monroe-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 238 THIRTY-FIRST-ST. from the 1st of May, and furniture for sale. Inquire at 879 Wabash av.

TO RENT—NICE 2-STORY FRAME HOUSE ON Bryant-av., in the grove just west of Vincennes; nice lot. Apply to WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 89 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—NICE FRAME HOUSE, IN GOOD order, on Egan av., just west of Cottage Grove-av. Lot 60 feet front, full depth. Apply to WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 89 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—OR SALE—NEW BRICK HOUSE AT Highland Park with large lot; $100 down and any terms for deferred payments. Care more for good family that would give good character to property. ME... RS, 1126 Michigan-av., or EVERTS, 626 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—THE DWELLING HOUSE NO. 287 West Fulton-st., 9 rooms, hot and cold water, furnace and gas. Good barn and everything in tip-top order. Apply to A. W. PENNY, 62 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—NEW 2-STORY FRAME HOUSE 1867 Indiana-av., containing 8 rooms, suitable for a small family; possession immediately. Apply at the house, or 97 Twenty-second-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—A 3-STORY HOUSE IN ONE OF THE best locations in the city. Inquire up-stairs, 215 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE 16-ROOM BRICK, WITH all conveniences; handy to cars; every way desirable, either as a residence or a boarding-house, on an east avenue, South Side; at present full of boarders; lease two years; rent about half the present ruling rates. Furniture for sale. The best bargain in the city. E. E. OTIS, 83 Twelfth-st.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE, A cottage house near Hyde Park Hotel. Apply to SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, 330 Wabash av.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY HOUSE, WEST OF Union Park, 9 rooms, only to party who will buy furniture; rent $45. Reference required. Furniture about $800. Apply at 311 Washington-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—FOR $1,700, 1½ STOry frame dwelling at Oak Park, 1 1-3 minutes' walk from two stations, 7 rooms, lot 50x238, rent $300 per annum, all payable in advance. T. C. LAMB, 127 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—FROM APRIL 1, THREE-STORY brick house, 126 Throop-st. Cold and hot water baths. Inquire at 130 Throop-st.

TO RENT—TWO COTTAGES, NOS. 68 AND 70 Fourth, between Halsted-st. and Milwaukee-av., $20 per month each. D. E. FISK, Room 4, 45 Canal-st.

TO RENT—BY SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, 330 Wabash-av., a completely furnished house, for six months, on Thirteenth-st., near Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FOUR HOUSES ON WABASH-AV., near Twenty-sixth-st.; 8 to 13 rooms each; rent for forty-five to one hundred dollars per month each. Modern improvements. Apply from 9 to 12 o'clock. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 381 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—761 WABASH-AV., FINELY FURnished; rent $200 per month. No. 558 Michigan-av., furnished complete, 11 rooms; rent $2,000 per year. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 14 Nixon's Buildings.

TO RENT—HOUSE, BARN AND PREMISES known as 901 Wabash-av. Inquire of KING, SCOTT & PAYSON, 637 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—TO GENTLEMEN ONLY—PARLORS, either single or double; nine feet ceiling, piano, marble mantels, grates, &c., nicely furnished, together with a suite of furnished rooms on second floor, four blocks from the Sherman House. Call, or address 168 South Jefferson-st.

TO RENT—ONE FURNISHED SLEEPING room, at 113 West Lake-st., up stairs, suitable for one or two. Call to-day.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, NEWLY furnished, suitable for two gentlemen. Apply at 540 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS without board. Apply at 609 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF A HOUSE 437 Burnside-st. Inquire within.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR without board. 437 Burnside-st.

TO RENT—TWO PARLORS FOR BUSINESS or otherwise, on Wabash-av., $75. Apply on premises. M. WILLIAMS, 707 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, AT 71 WEST Monroe-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, 1872, A SUITE OF 4 rooms upon second floor, No. 43 West Randolph-st.; every room well lighted; gas and water; just right for professional men or insurance companies. A diagram of the above can be seen at the office of J. F. & J. E. WHITE, main floor of same building.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, SUITES OF SIX rooms for housekeeping, gas, water, and water closets, with each. Apply to WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GENTLEMAN POSSESSING THOROUGH business qualifications, with $10,000 or more, can buy an interest in a safe and legitimate manufacturing business. An experienced bookkeeper and correspondent will have a desirable position, good salary, and realize annually, at least, amount of investment. Associates some of our best men in Chicago. None but who can give undoubted references as regards integrity, qualifications, and has ready cash, need address E 59, Tribune office.

A CHICAGO PLANING-MILL ENGINE 7x24; power sublet to $4,000 per annum; will sell half or all, and take part in city property. Address Room 5, corner Madison and State-sts.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR DRY GOODS MEN. A well-established dry goods store on West Lake-st., near Halsted, for sale. Rent of store very reasonable. Inquire at 213 West Lake-st.

A RESTAURANT ON WEST SIDE, DOING A good business, for sale. Good lease and cheap rent. R. KENNEDY & CO., 139 West Madison-st., Room 1.

A SALOON DOING GOOD BUSINESS FOR sale. Apply immediately to CASEY & ADLER, corner State and Randolph-sts. Satisfactory reasons for selling.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED SALOON AND boarding-house for sale and to rent on one of the principal streets of Chicago, for sale cheap, and the same and a large three-story, fire-proof brick stable to rent for a term of years. Apply to LOUIS BLOHM, Room 54, Central Union Block.

A RARE CHANCE—FOR SALE—A WELL-ESTablished dry goods and grocery business; none better; best location in city of Elgin, Ill., and doing a heavy trade. For particulars, call at the store or address M. & J. MCNEIL, Elgin, Ill.

GROCERY STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE in a good vicinity; leased store; good business can be shown; a couple of thousand dollars will carry the whole. Address L 80, Tribune office.

GREAT BARGAIN—BOARDING HOUSE FIXtures for sale; beds, quilts, and kitchen arrangements at a very low price. Inquire at 118 West Lake-st., up-stairs.

HOTEL FOR SALE AT CLINTON, IOWA, OR an interest in it, to a man who can keep it himself. M. V. HOTCHKISS, 326 Wabash-av.

LUNCH COUNTER AND FIXTURES FOR sale, at 516 State-st.

STOCK AND FIXTURES AND FURNITURE OF a good paying restaurant for sale. Call at 219 Milwaukee av.

STOCK, LEASE, AND FIXTURES OF A FIRST-class millinery and dressmaking establishment for sale—or, to suit parties, lease and fixtures for sale—219 Halsted-st., corner Van Buren. Also 3 large rooms on second floor to rent for offices. Store to rent and fixtures for sale, 62 Blue Island-av. Inquire in store.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A FIRST-CLASS grocery store for sale doing a good trade; will be sold at a bargain if taken at once; rent low. Address GEO. LITTLE & BRO., 617 West Lake-st.

STOCK AND PART OF FIXTURES OF A GROcery and saloon for sale. Doing a cash business; cheap rent; will sell reasonably. Apply at the store, 430 West Indiana-st.

$350 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN A genteel cash business that will pay that amount per month. 180 West Washington-st., Room 1.

$600 WILL BUY PAID UP LEASE FOR two years of hotel, furnished 20 miles from city, 10 acre garden, barn, fruit, etc.; nice platform; wood free; trains take breakfast. 190 West Madison-st., up stairs.

INSTRUCTION.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY TO ACT AS GOVerness in a small family in the country. Applicant must understand music, French, drawing, and have good references. Address Z 15, 469 Wabash-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT will be given to a first-class piano tuner and salesman of musical instruments, by applying immediately to CLINTON, DOUGLASS & LOOMIS, P. O. Drawer 59, La Crosse, Wis.

WANTED—A FEW LIVE AGENTS IN THE city, and throughout the West, immediately. Call on, or send for circular to, A. M. RICHARDSON, Room 3, 123 West Washington-st., Chicago.

WANTED—200 MORE MEN TO LEAVE THIS morning at 9 o'clock for Wisconsin; free fare; also 50 woodchoppers for Illinois. Apply to HENRY HJORTH, 73 West Kinzie-st.

WANTED—10 OR 15 MEN AND WOMEN FOR the city; $2 to $5 to start with; will pay $12 to $15 a week. A. RAY, 220 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

WANTED—MEN TO EXAMINE OUR NEW Corn Sheller; shells 6 bushels per hour; retails at $1.50, men clearing $8 per day; good men wanted. KIMBALL & CO., 155 West Madison-st., Room 12.

WANTED—SEVERAL GOOD CANVASSERS for a new publication. Address D W, Tribune office.

WANTED—25 RAILROAD LABORERS TO GO this morning; free fare. Call with your baggage, before 9 o'clock, at 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO LEAVE AT 9 THIS MORNING, 50 railroad laborers for the C. & N. W. R. R.; free fare. Also, 50 choppers, for Michigan. Apply at Room 24 Lind's Block, Randolph-st. Bridge.

WANTED—300 MEN FOR THE N. W. R. R., Wisconsin, work day and nights; 50 choppers for the Illinois Central; men for tunnel and grading at 19c an hour. Apply to General Agent for the Company, 271 State-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

WANTED—SIX OR EIGHT ENERGETIC men. Permanent engagement; at fair salary for the right parties, who can give No. 1 references. Apply from 10 to 12 o'clock to-day, Room 2, second floor, No. 63 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CARE OF BARN and sleep there at night. One who is perfectly sober and industrious, and thoroughly understands taking care of and cleaning horses and harness. Reference required. None other need apply. D. D. MALLORY & CO., 114 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN ACQUAINTed with merchant tailoring and furnishing business. One who is willing to make himself generally useful. Address, stating salary and references, H 60, Branch Tribune Office, Wabash-av.

WANTED—A BOY TO DO OFFICE WORK. Apply by letter to HEATH & MILLIGAN, 170 and 172 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL BUSINESS MAN, with $5,000, to engage in building material business on commission. No risk need be assumed. Address W 28, Tribune Branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

WANTED—300 MORE RAILROAD LABORERS for Wisconsin; 100 choppers for Illinois; steady work; company pay. Apply at 28 West Madison-st. SNELL & LIFE, agents for company.

WANTED—BY A PRODUCE COMMISSION merchant, a young man as bookkeeper and cashier. Must have first-class references. Address in own handwriting stating experience, salary expected, etc. O 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands the produce commission business. Can make an arrangement with a good house to travel. Address R 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—ONE MAN TO MAKE MORTAR and one to carry hod. Inquire at 80 Sherman-st., opposite the Rock Island Depot.

WANTED—MEN THAT CAN SELL A TIPtop article; from $4 to $6 per day cash. Call at 137 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A MAN AND HIS WIFE, WITH out encumbrances, to take charge of garden and make himself generally useful. Inquire of J. M. HARVEY, 285 Wabash-av.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS salesmen. Inquire at MANDEL BROS., corner Michigan-av. and Twenty-second-sts.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS RETAIL DRY goods salesman and window dresser; large salary to the right man. Apply with references at 289 West Twelfth-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BOOKKEEPER, one thoroughly acquainted with the grain commission business. Address, stating salary and reference, W 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT DRUG CLERK. Apply by letter only, giving references, to J. W. MILL, 138 South Halsted-st.

Trades.

WANTED—A SILVER-PLATER, ON CARriage work. Address, stating terms, L. J. BARTLETT, Griggsville, Pike County, Ill.

WANTED—A GOOD STRIPER TO DO PLAIN work. SWAN, CLARK & PLATT, 34 South Canal-st., Room 1.

WANTED—TO BUTCHERS—AN ACTIVE young man to kill, cut up, and make himself generally useful. Apply at 817 West Madison-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 3 FIRST-CLASS house painters at 145 Twentieth-st., near State. S. C. DEMAREST.

WANTED—4 FIRST-CLASS PAINTERS. APply at 124 Lake-av., at 7 o'clock in the morning. WM. ADAMS.

WANTED—TO-DAY, GOOD CARPET LAYers; highest wages paid. DRAKE & WETHERELL, 346 Wabash-av.

WANTED—2 GOOD BARBERS AT 191½ WEST VanBuren-st., near Halsted; steady employment.

WANTED—A CARDER. APPLY TO MR. REED, Superintendent Valley Woolen Mills, Carpentersville, Ill.

WANTED—A GOOD SIGN PAINTER. APPLY immediately to DODGE & MINSSEN, 210 East Madison-st.

WANTED—10 GOOD PLASTERERS, AND 10 good tenders, at cor. State and Kinzie-sts.

WANTED—LOCKSMITHS AND WIRE WORKers, at EVANS & CO'S, 281 East Madison-st. Scandinavians or Germans preferred.

WANTED—A STOVE PATTERN FITTER TO fit iron patterns, at the CHICAGO STOVE WORKS.

WANTED—TEN GOOD CARPENTERS. APply this morning at office Garden City Mnfg. and Supply Co., Twenty-second and Morgan-sts.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION—THIS MORNING AT 10 O'CLOCK, of horses, wagons, buggy harness, tail carts, &c. Bring in your stock if you want it sold. No charge for stock if not sold. If you want a good bargain give us a call. W. A. RUSSELL & CO., 267 West Lake-st.

BROOKMAN & SKINNER, 190 TWENTY-SECond-st., corner of State-st., has horses, carriages, and buggies of every description to let by the hour, day, month, or year.

BROOKMAN & SKINNER HAS FOR SALE open and top buggies; light and heavy, farm and lumber wagons. We are at all times prepared to buy, sell, or exchange horses, carriages, and buggies of every description. Money loaned upon stock at bank rates.

BOARDERS WANTED AT THE CHICAGO Horse Mart, Calumet-av. and Twenty-sixth-st.; horses, carriages, and harness sold on commission.

CHICAGO HORSE MART, CORNER TWENTYsixth and Calumet-av.—Gentlemen wishing to purchase, or those having horses or carriages to sell at private or public sale, will find our house perfectly reliable, as we conduct our business on the same straight-forward principles which govern honorable houses in all mercantile pursuits. Horses and wagons constantly on hand. C. MOSHER.

FOR SALE—HORSES, CARRIAGE AND HARness; also team, wagon and harness. Can be seen in rear of 162 South Peoria-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME BAY MARE, 15 hands and 2 inches high, 6 years old, with a large mane and tail, perfectly quiet to ride and drive, with great power, good action, and fast. Also a very handsome pony, 11 hands high, very docile, of pretty action, 6 years old, warranted sound and kind. For children to ride or drive, to be parted for no fault whatever, only a death in the family. Apply to the "Broadway Hall" 315 State-st., opposite Archer-av.

FOUR HORSES FOR SALE, SUITABLE FOR any kind of work; will be sold cheap. Can be seen in rear of 747 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD CLARENCE CARRIAGE, at 55 and 57 South Halsted-st., or will exchange for a good top buggy. A. EATOR.

FOR SALE—SPAN GRAY COACH HORSES; single dray horse; cheap workers; several good single drivers; one chestnut trotting-horse, 7 years old, 16 hands high, fine gentleman's road horse. Will exchange for other horses to suit. Call at Omaha Stables corner Twenty-third and State-sts. M. C. WILBUR.

FOR SALE—HEAVY TEAM OF WORK horses, matched. Can be seen at 155 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—RAILROAD DUMP CARTS, AND harness to match. Government Goods Depot, 16 Wentworth-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—DUMP CARTS FOR brickyards, with harness, at Government Goods Depot, 16 Wentworth-av.

HARNESS FOR SALE—OR MADE TO ORDER. The largest stock; the lowest prices; the best work ever in the city. HARDY & SHORT, 232 Michigan-av., Chicago.

I WILL TRADE A GOOD CARRIAGE, HORSES, harness and some money for a house and lot. Call or address A. EATOR, 55 and 57 South Halsted-st.

RIDING SADDLES AND BRIDLES. A FULL assortment. HARDY & SHORT, 232 Michigan-av., Chicago.

WANTED—TO BUY, A GOOD SOUND WORK horse, 1,000 to 1,200 weight, and a good heavy single harness. H. CLINE, 12 South Water-st., or 240 West Randolph, after 6 p. m.

WANTED—HORSES TO FILL ORDERS NOW on hand; have accommodations for 20; commissions light; remittances prompt; good keep and good care. W. C. KENNER, [illegible]

WANTED—ONE GOOD HORSE, SUITABLE for an express wagon, to weigh 1,100 lbs., from 4 to 6 years old, in exchange for furniture. A. L. CROCKER, 321 State-st.

WANTED—ONE FINE SET DOUBLE HARness and one extra fine 2 spring single buggy. Address PERKINS, No. 146 West Madison-st.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO SELL YOU business wagons, 1 or 2 seated, open or top buggies, phaetons, harness, &c., cheaper than any other house in Chicago. Call and see us. FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY, 148 Michigan-av.

FINANCIAL.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 23 TWENTYsecond-st., corner Wabash-av., Room 2. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, &c. Established, 1854.

LOANS ON WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, FURniture, houses, and other chattels and collaterals. J. Q. WATSON, 75 South Canal-st., corner Madison, Room 6.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES and valuable personal property. Rooms 1 and 2, 97 West Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—FROM $500 TO $5,000, ON short time. HENRY SLOAN, 135 South Clinton.

TO LOAN—SUMS OF $10,000, $15,000 AND $30,000, on business purposes, at 9 per cent interest. C. R. FIELD & CO., 418 Wabash-av.

TO LOAN—MONEY—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, at 9 and 10 per cent interest, on good city and suburban property. SHELDON & WATERMAN, Room 20, corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

TO LOAN—MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO property and good collaterals. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 76 South Canal-st.

WANTED—INSURANCE CLAIMS—HIGHEST market price paid for adjusted claims of $..0 and upward against the Merchants', Firemens', and Home Insurance Company of Company, at 564 Wabash-av. JOHN WILSON.

WANTED—TEUTONIA CLAIMS. HIGHEST market price paid for claims against the Teutonia Insurance Company of Cleveland. T. L. MILLER, 45 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—$1,500 FOR ONE YEAR ON GOOD suburban property worth $3,000. SAYLES & WALKER, 47 Central Union Block.

$1,000 TO LOAN FOR A TERM OF FOUR years on Chicago property. F. A. BROWN, Real Estate, Loan and Investing Agent, 513 Wabash-av.

$65,000 TO LOAN ON BUSINESS PROPerty, at ten per cent. No fees or commission. WM. C. REYNOLDS, 179 West Washington-st.

$70,000 LOANS NEGOTIATED PROMPTly on city real estate mortgages. Gilt-edged short time paper. TAYLOR & SMITH, Real Estate and Loans, 400 Wabash-av.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CABINET ORGANS AND MELODEONS TUNED and repaired at the Cabinet Organ Factory, 61 East Indiana-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—3 OR 4 GIRLS, 16 TO 18 YEARS OLD, to label washing compound. Come ready for work, 7 to 8 Tuesday morning. MERRILL, 280 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—2 GOOD DISHWASHERS AT THE Commercial Dining Hall, 184 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AT 14 SOUTH CURTIS-ST., A good, strong, and healthy nurse girl. Apply at once.

WANTED—A WET NURSE. APPLY AT DR. Small's office, corner Morgan and Monroe-sts., between the hours of 3½ and 4 p. m.

WANTED—SHIRT MAKERS AND FINISHERS at MCCARTHY BROS., 133 West Madison-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY AT 1294 WABASHav., three safe salesmen who have had experience and success in that line. Satisfactory references as to energy and ability will be desirable.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork at 892 Wabash-av.; references required; German preferred.

WANTED—AT 535 WEST ADAMS-ST., TWO Swedish, Norwegian, or Danish girls, one as infant's nurse; none under 22 years of age need apply; liberal wages paid.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CHAMBERmaid for a boarding house; one that can assist in waiting upon the table. Apply at 177 West Washington-st.

WANTED—2 GOOD GIRLS, FIRST TO DO dining room work and make herself useful, second to do chamber work. Apply at 121 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer; also a small girl to do light up stairs work; Swede or Norwegian preferred. 1159 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD, RELIABLE OFFICE boy; must write fairly. 235 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BOY, 13 TO 15 YEARS OF age, to work in private family in Evanston. Apply at I. S. KIRK & CO.'S, 255 North Water-st., east of Rush-st. bridge.

WANTED—A BOY FROM 16 TO 18 YEARS OF age to make himself generally useful. Address B 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COLORED MAN TO DRIVE carriage and do chores. 460 Calumet av.

WANTED—50 RAILROAD LABORERS; FREE fare. Apply at 6 West Lake-st., Room 1, over Chester's lamp store. J. P. ADLER, Agent.

WANTED—A NEAT PROTESTANT GIRL TO do general housework in a small family, at 664 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO PLAIN cooking and necessary household affairs in a boarding house; wages $4 per week. 170 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—AT 565 STATE-ST., A GOOD BOARDing house cook (woman preferred); also a kitchen girl.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer; references required. Apply at 254 West Washington-st.

WANTED—2 GOOD GIRLS, SWEDE, NORWEgian, or German preferred; one to cook, the other to do second and dining room work; to those who understand their business, $5 per week will be paid at 14 Bishop court.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be a good washer and ironer; good wages. Apply at 53 Twenty-third-st.

WANTED—2 GIRLS, ONE AS COOK, ONE AS second girl, at 1147 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER. Apply at 842 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO WASH dishes and assist in dining room; come prepared to stay. Apply at 510 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small private family. Call at 186 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A COMPETENT girl for second work. Call between 10 and 12 a. m. at 286 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A SECOND GIRL IN A PRIVATE boarding house; good wages. Apply, for two days, at 17 Union-st.

WANTED—5 GOOD GIRLS FOR ONE HOUSE, about one hours' ride from the city, fare paid; 4 good cooks, 3 dish-washers, 6 general housework girls to wait on officers' table, $15 per month, and about 30 girls for first-class families and hotels in city and country, 10 cactus sewers. Apply, Chicago Labor Exchange, 271 State-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

WANTED—AT MRS. BATES' OFFICE, 10 PECKcourt, girls for first-class families at Evanston, Riverside, Hyde Park, and city; also girls to sew.

WANTED—1 FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT ORder cook, 4 tip-top vegetable cooks, 1 helper in hall, 1 dish-washer. Don't apply unless thoroughly competent. Star Employment Bureau, 126 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK, MALE OR female, white or colored, to cook for country hotel. Also a good washer and ironer for same hotel. Apply at 178 West Washington-st. BOYD & COFFMAN.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—CACTUS BRAID SEWERS; EXperienced hands only at 358 South State-st. E. J. TURNER.

WANTED—A MILLINER TO GO IN THE country. Must be a good trimmer. For particulars call at KEITH BROS., Thursday, April 4, from 10 to 12 a. m.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO PLAIN SEWING; one who understands running Grover & Baker's sewing machine. Apply at 1562 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MILLINER AND dress maker. One who understands both branches can hear of a good situation by applying at KEITH BROTHERS, corner Michigan-av. and Washington-st.

WANTED—6 GOOD MILLINERS AT PIERCE & SILVEY'S, 944 State-st.

WANTED—10 GOOD SHIRT MAKERS; NONE others need apply; highest wages paid. 441 Wabash-av. BROWN & PRIOR.

WANTED—SHIRTMAKERS—AT WILSON BROS., 65 West Washington-st., up stairs.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw mills, Forsyth's gunpowder mills, corn shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, 73 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE ENgines, circular sawmills and flour mills, Everts' shingle machines and saws. 36 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agt.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 19 AND 21 West Randolph-st. Manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines of all sizes, Circular Saw Mills and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for illustrated circular.

FOR SALE—GATES' ENGINE, 8X26, AT BARgain. Call or address J. R. SMITH, 61 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A SET OF PAPER COLLAR MAchinery. An interest in a valuable patent. Also a manufactory. D. STONER, 13 West Adams-st.

TANITE—SOLID EMERY WHEELS AND EMery Grinding Machinery. The Tanite Co., Stroudsburg, Pa.

TO SELL—THE FIXTURES OF A LARGE rectifying house, consisting of a large hand pumping machine, copper fine, spigots, leach-pipes, etc. Address C. M. MARTIN & CO., 13 South Front-st., Philadelphia.

TO SELL—AT A BARGAIN, VERY CHEAP, one 12x24 engine, with 2 flue boiler 42 inches by 22 feet, with heater, pumps, and governor, and all connections complete. Also, saw-mill, with 54 inch saw and 35 feet of carriage, simultaneous and independent ratchet head blocks and patent friction feed. The largest assortment of iron and wood working machinery, Sturtevant's blowers and exhaust fans, Knowles & Sibley's steam pumps, leather and rubber belting, rubber hose, and railway, mill, and machinists' supplies in the country. C. L. RICE & CO., 363, 365, 367, and 369 Canal-st. Send for detailed catalogue.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUILDERS AND PAINTERS—DERRICK RIGging and tackle-blocks, pulleys, and ropes of every description. 12 South Market-st. GEO. F. FOSTER.

BRUSHES, LUSTERS, WHIPS, SPONGES, chamois, oils, etc., etc., cheapest in the city. HARDY & SHORT, 232 Michigan-av., Chicago.

CASH PAID FOR CAST OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, 564 State-st.

DIVORCES—WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REport. Common law business. NEWELL PRATT, State and United States Attorney, 1124 Wabash-av.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE after decree, scandal avoided, eight years' experience. Address Post Office Box 1037.

OLD BOOKS—THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE paid for old books and libraries. Ye Old Book Store, CHAPIN & CO., 562 Wabash-av., near Twelfth-st.

OLD SHIRTS REBOSOMED AND REFITTED, fine shirts made to order, at 46 Desplaines-st.

SCHWEIZER'S COFFEE HOUSE AND CIGAR store, corner Canal and Washington-sts. No sample room. Ladies' entrance on Washington-st.

WANTED—TO LEASE, TAKE ON SHARES, OR to manage a farm, either in Illinois or Wisconsin, by a first-rate man, who can give unexceptionable references. Address L 17 Laslin-st.

WM. H. ILIFF, BRICKLAYER, BUILDER and contractor. Address 312 West Adams-st. or Box 117 Mechanics and Builders Exchange.

WANTED—THOSE WISHING TO TAKE HOLD of a paying business in this State. Address Post Office Box 41, Paxon, Ford County, Ill.

WANTED—TO BUY A HOUSE OF 8 OR 10 rooms to move at once; must be within 1 mile of VanBuren-st. and Centre-av. Address, giving location and price, N 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—BIDS FOR EXCAVATING SEVeral basements. Parties wishing such jobs call at 65 Third-av.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH—STOCK AND fixtures of a general country store, within 100 miles of Chicago on N. W. R. R., in some thriving small town. Parties desiring to sell out will please state amount of stock and of what consisting, also reasons for selling and references in this city. Address G., Room 1, 327 Fourth av.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A WELL-ESTABlished hardware store and tinware business, with a capital of about $2,500. Address G. C. BRANNING, 365 West Lake-st.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ENERGETIC MAN with $4,000 to $6,000 can enter in a first-class established manufacturing business. Pays well. Address or call on L. MAYER, Nixon's Building, con. Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A FEED STORE; best location in the city; must know all about the business and have some money. Address S 127 West Jackson-st.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A PAINT SHOP; one that has had practice in sign writing. Inquire at 97 West Harrison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $150 CASH CAPItal in a good paying business. Apply or address 206 Huron-st.

PARTNER WANTED—A RELIABLE MAN, with $2,000 or $3,000 ready money. If you want a good thing see me to day at office of R. KENNEDY & CO., 139 West Madison-st., Room 1.

PARTNER WANTED—AN INTEREST IN A good paying wholesale business in exchange for city real estate. Address M. B. MORRIS, 78 West Randolph-st., care Hodge & Homer.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $4,000 TO $6,000, in a manufacturing business; pays large profits. Inquire at 125 North Desplaines-st., up-stairs.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $3,000 TO $5,000 ready money in the real estate and loan business, by a man of energy, character, and thorough experience in the business. Will guarantee 100 per cent profits on perfectly safe investments. Address V 58, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH CAPITAL, TO assist in producing a new sensational drama; also a treasurer. Address, for one week, K 38, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—BY THE ADVERTISER, established at 250 lake front (commission), a partner, posted, with some means. Address as above, by letter W O S.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, journeys, marriages, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; and positively tell the truth about anything you wish to know; cure all diseases or no pay. 136 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NO. 1 DRIVER and horseman, sober, industrious, and acquainted with the city. No. 1 reference if required. Address S 29, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARried man, in a wholesale store or any other steady employment; speaks English, German, and Scandinavian; he also understands the care of horses and driving. Is well recommended. Address [illegible] West Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN in some wholesale store, porter; is willing to do general work. Can show first-class references. Please address T. F., 709 State-st. Please state business and wages.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY, SOBER young man as porter or driver; is well posted in city; very best references. Address O 78, Tribune Branch office, 469 Wabash av.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE house by an experienced bookkeeper. Address P. O. Box 94.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN of 7 years' experience in shoe packing and shipping; references given. GEORGE KNOTT, Jr., 114 Hudson-st., Philadelphia.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS penman as bookkeeper, or anything requiring the use of the pen. Address B 33 Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN who is thoroughly acquainted with all branches of book-keeping; has had experience as book keeper and salesman with a grocery house the past four years; don't object to any kind of work about a store, but would prefer office work. Of any kind; will work for very small salary the first three or four months. The best references will be given, and security if necessary. Address K 32, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PENman wants to do some copying or other writing. Address Z 84, Tribune branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STONE-CUTTER as foreman. Excellent New York references. Address DAVIDSON, 546 West Thirty-fifth-st., N. Y.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced cutter in a first-class custom store; best of reference given. Call or address AHRENS, 79 HAVERKAMPF, Merchant Tailors, No. 11 West Lake-st., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GARDENER IN A private house by a young man (Dane); is willing to take care of horses if such is needed. Address R 79, Tribune office, for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGINEER to run a stationary engine. Good references. No objections to the country. Address U 31, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND work in a private family. Apply at No. 7 [illegible] cher av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE woman, who is fully competent, as cook in a first-class boarding-house or private family. Call at [illegible] South Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL 15 YEARS old, to take care of a child and do up stairs work. Call at 222 Centre-av., up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GOOD girls in one house; one as cook, the other as second girl. Apply at 76 North Huron-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND OR general housework in a private family. Address ANNIE O'CONNOR, 159 Main-st., Bridgeport.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family by a respectable person. Address 117 North Market-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, one to cook, the other as second girl. Can give reference if required. Call at 149 Burnside-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE as cook the other as second girl. Inquire at [illegible] West Jackson-st., Tuesday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do kitchen work in a small private family. Call or address 309 Stewart-av., opposite Twenty-first-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO second work or general housework in a private family. None but good wages need apply. 749 South Clark-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS pastry cook for hotel or restaurant; 1 pantry girl, 3 dining-room girls, 3 second girls, 1 for second work and sewing; also 2 girls in private family, 1 as cook and 1 as second girl, 126 West Monroe-st., Star Employment office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN A PRIvate boarding-house or family. Good references. Apply at 396 South Desplaines-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO general housework or second work in a private family. Call on Tuesday, at 39 Miller-st. References if required.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR HELP OF EVERY nation, for boats, vessels, or for the city and country. Apply at No. 80 Sherman-st., near Rock Island Depot.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS competent cook, in a small private family where there is a second girl. First-class reference furnished. Inquire at 162 Arnold-st., between Twenty-first and Twenty-second.

SITUATIONS WANTED—TWO SWEDISH girls wishing situations, one to cook, wash and iron, the other to do second work in private family. Apply at Mrs. DAWSON'S office, 71 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE for second work, the other to do cooking, in a small first-class family. Good references. Please call at 215 Twenty-sixth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL to do second or help at general housework in a small family. Address 402 Twenty-second-st., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL IN a private family, for housework or second work. Call at 226 Twenty-second-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN WITH a small boy as cook in a private boarding house. Address C 74, Tribune Branch office.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS, BY a widow lady; a permanent home more of an object than wages. Address S. J. PICKINS, 364 Michigan-av.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—10,000 PHILADELPHIA PRESSED brick. Inquire of S. GREGSTON, 756 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—30,000 YARDS OF SAND. APPLY to H. CUNNINGHAM, 671 North Wells-st.

FOR SALE—30,000 FEET 2 AND 3X12, AND first quality, dry, 22 and 24 feet joists by J. DELAVERGNE, at Southern Hotel.

FOR SALE—100,000 OLD BRICK, ON THE CORner of River-st. and Michigan-av., delivered on the ground.

FOR SALE—400,000 REP. COUNTRY BRICK, cheap. Inquire of J. C. LATIMER, 115 South Clinton-st.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS—HAVING a large quantity of pig iron on hand, and capacity for making twenty tons per day, we beg to notify the builders of Chicago, that in the event of their being able to import building materials free of duty, we are prepared to supply cast iron fronts, pilasters, and building castings of every description, at very low prices, and good quality. Our iron fronts are guaranteed proof against fire, and without trouble; and will stand alike fire, as shown at present here in the iron block lately destroyed by fire. Address W. HAMILTON & SON, Iron Founders, Toronto, Ont.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—NEAR HALSTED ON WEBSTER-ST. A black and tan female puppy. $5 reward will be paid to any one returning the same to 37 South Halsted or 457 West Jackson-st.

LOST—POCKET-BOOK CONTAINING PHOTOgraphs and letters on either North-av., State, Milwaukee or Larrabee sts. Finder rewarded by leaving the same at the Larrabee-st Police Station.

LOST—ON YESTERDAY MORNING, BEtween Ann and Green-sts., on West Madison-st., a gold bracelet marked "Chet to Emma." The finder will confer a great favor by returning it to Room 1, 386 Wabash-av.

LOST—BETWEEN LAKE AND WASHINGton-st., plans of two cottages. The finder will be liberally rewarded on leaving them at the office of the Irving Park Land and Building Company, 120 West Washington-st.

LOST—A BUNCH OF KEYS, ON CENTRE-AV., between Madison and Monroe-sts. The finder will receive pay for his trouble by returning them to 862 West Van Buren-st.

LOST—YESTERDAY, A GOLD HAND-BRACElet, marked "Chet to Emma," between Lawrence-place and Green-st., on West Washington or Madison-sts. The finder will please leave at Tribune office.

LOST—$10 REWARD—ON THE STREET, THIS day, April 1, my morocco pocket book, containing various railroad passes, a dun bill, tax receipt, and other papers, all of which will be of no value to the finder, and for which I will pay $10, on returning me. W. BULLARD, corner West Water and Canal-sts.

FOUND—AN UMBRELLA IN A WABASH-AV. stage, Saturday night. Apply at 117 Twenty-first-st.

STOLEN—A HORSE AND A TOP PHAETON buggy was stolen last evening from 419 West Monroe-st. The horse has been found, but the buggy, harness and wolf robe are still missing. A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of the property, and a reward of $25 for the arrest and conviction of the thieves. BROWN'S Stable, 422 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—5,000 TO 10,000 POUNDS OF SMITH Anvils, new, at the Government Goods Depot, 16 Wentworth-av.

FOR SALE—A PIANO THAT WAS BOUGHT new two months ago will be sold for $375 cash; one of the best makes in use; reason for selling, cash wanted. Address Carrier No. 25.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, ONE CHEST CARpenter's tools. For further particulars call on W. DEWIGHT, after 6 p. m., 421 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH GUN (muzzle loader), as good as new, $35. Address H 54, Tribune Branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOW 10 FEET METAL SHOW cases; also one soda fountain. Call at OTTAWAY, BROWN & CO., 7 and 9 Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW ENCYCLOPEDIA, CHEAP. Any one wanting a standard work, will do well to address M 61, Tribune Branch office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 A DAY MADE BY either sex on small capital; samples sent for 50c. MERRILL & CO., 230 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—BOTH SEXES; PAY large; send 2c stamp for reply, or 25c for sample, or call at 31 West Adams-st. D. STONER.

AGENTS WANTED—EVERYWHERE TO SELL the Buckeye Hog Tamer. Sample sent on receipt of $1 by manufacturers, M. E. COLE & CO., 84 and 86 South Clinton-st., Chicago, Ill.

SEWING MACHINES.

HOWE SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF B. ANDERSON, 171 North Halsted-st. Machines sold on easy monthly instalments.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF S. N. WILKINS, 25 South Desplaines-st., and 304 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly instalments, and work given in payment if desired.

THE NEW WHEELER & WILSON SEWING Machines sold or rented on easy monthly instalments, and work given in payment if desired. Office, 355 West Madison-st. Branch, 182 Twenty-second-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—THERE WAS A MISTAKE FRIday and Saturday; please call again Monday or Tuesday, or write to Wilson 52, Tribune office. ACQUAINTANCE.

PERSONAL—WILL YOU HAVE MADE YOUR mother nearly crazy. Come back. D.

PERSONAL—GEORGE JOHNSON, SEAMAN of bark J. G. Masten last fall, is wanted immediately at 738 DeKoven-st., on important business. JOHN WOOD.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—DOCK LOT ON SOUTH BRANCH, near Stewart-av. and Grove-st., occupied by Burdick & Mead. THOMAS LONERGAN, 23 North Canal-st.